

STIC Database Tracking Number: 304768

To: Ella Colbert
Location: KNX 4A21
Art Unit: 3696
Date: 08/13/2009
Case Serial Number: 09/650482

From: Heidi Myers
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Search Notes

09/650482
SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR PHARMACY ADMINISTRATION

Dear Examiner Colbert:

Please find attached the results of your search for the above-referenced case. The search was conducted in Dialog and LexisNexis.

I have listed a *potential* reference of interest in the first part of the search results. I highlighted a few others throughout the report. Please be sure to scan through the entire report. There may be additional references that you might find useful.

If you have any questions about the search, or need a refocus, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Thank you for using the EIC, and we look forward to your next search!

**EIC-Searcher identified "potential references of interest" are selected based upon their apparent relevance to the terms/concepts provided in the examiner's search request.*

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I. Potential References of Interest

A. Dialog

20/5/8 (Item 6 from file: 74)

DIALOG(R)File 74:Int.Pharm.Abs

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00021642 11-0382

COMPUTER-ASSISTED INTRAVENOUS ADMIXTURE SYSTEM

Souder, D. E.; Gouveia, W. A.; Sheretz, D.; Zielstorff, R.; Jones, F. E.

Laboratory of Computer Science, Massachusetts General Hospital, Fruit

Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02114

American Journal of Hospital Pharmacy (USA), V30, (Nov), p1015-1020, 1973

CODEN: AJHPA9 ISSN: 0002-9289 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Abstract

An I.V. admixture system in which a physician's written order is communicated to a pharmacist who, using a cathode ray tube, inputs the order into an on line, interactive, time-shared computer system is described.

The computer stores census, formulary and patient information for 2 pediatric care units. Upon entry, each order is checked against several programmed criteria, violation of which requires an override. Once verified, the order is added to the patient's data base, and a teleprinter produces appropriate labels from which the admixtures are prepared. In addition, various review functions, work lists and statistical reports are generated.

Evaluation of the service led to the conclusion that the system effects: (1) more communication among health care professional regarding I.V. therapy and standards; (2) improved patient therapy because of the system of checks and overrides and complete, legible labels; and (3) greater efficiency in the centralized I.V. admixture area.

Lentine (8 references)

DESCRIPTORS: Additives -- injections, computers, systems, in hospital;

Injections -- intravenous, additives, computer systems, in hospital;

Automation, data processing, computers -- injections, intravenous,

additives, systems, in hospital; Pharmacy, institutional,

hospital -- additives, injections, computer systems; Patient

information -- computers, use, in I.V. additive program; Labeling --

computers, teleprinter, in I.V. admixture program; Medication

orders -- computers, use, in I.V. admixture program

SECTION HEADINGS: Information processing & literature (25); Institutional pharmacy practice (02)

II. Text Search Results from Dialog

A. Patent Files, Abstract

File 371:French Patents 1961-2002/BOPI 200209

(c) 2002 INPI. All rts. reserv.

File 344:Chinese Patents Abs Jan 1985-2006/Jan

(c) 2006 European Patent Office

File 347:JAPIO Dec 1976-2009/Mar(Updated 090708)

(c) 2009 JPO & JAPIO

File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2009/UD=200950

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Set	Items	Description
S1	35689	(PHARMAC? OR DRUGGIST? OR APOTHECAR? OR DISPENS? OR DRUGST- ORE? OR DRUG()STORE??) (5N) (ADMINISTRAT? OR MANAGEMENT? OR SYS- TEM?? OR NETWORK??)
S2	2060458	DRUG OR DRUGS OR PHARMACEUTICAL?? OR MEDICIN??? OR MEDICAM- ENT?? OR MEDICATION?? OR THERAPEUTIC() (AGENT?? OR COMPOUND??) OR RX OR RXS OR PRESCRIPTION?? OR TREATMENT? ? OR REMEDY OR R- EMEDIES OR DOSAGE?? OR DOSE??
S3	58645	S2(S) (ORDER? OR REQUEST? OR REQUISITION?)
S4	2745917	SERVER? OR DATABASE? OR DATABANK? OR DATA() (BASE?? OR BANK- ??) OR DB OR DBS OR STORED OR STORAGE OR CATALOG? OR ARCHIVE??
S5	544	FORMULARY OR FORMULARIES OR PHAMACOPOEIA OR S3(5N) (LIST???? OR COLLECTION? OR COMPILATION?)
S6	94	S5(S) (RECORD OR RECORDS OR FILE OR FILES OR ENTRY OR ENTRI- ES OR DOCUMENT??)
S7	102326	(LABEL? OR STICKER? OR TAG OR TAGS OR TAGG???) (S) (IDENTIFI- CATION OR INFORMATION OR INGREDIENT?? OR CONTENT?? OR COMPOS- ITION?? OR FORMULA? OR PROPERTIES OR CONSTITUTION?? OR MAKEUP?- ?)
S8	20	S1 AND S6
S9	61	S1 AND S3 AND S5
S10	6	S9 AND S7
S11	61	S8:S10
S12	10	S1 AND S5 AND S7
S13	85	S3 AND S6
S14	6	S13 AND S7
S15	63	S13 AND S4
S16	49	S9 AND S4
S17	26	S16 AND IC=(G06F-019/00 OR G06F-0019/00 OR G06Q-010/00 OR - G06Q-0010/00)
S18	19	S16 AND EC=(G06F-019/00M3M OR G06F-019/00M5P OR G06F-019/0- 0M5P1 OR G06Q-010/00F)
S19	4	S16 AND MC=(T01-J05B OR B11-C03)
S20	29	S17:S19
S21	34	S8 OR S10 OR S12 OR S14
S22	18	S21 AND IC=(G06F-019/00 OR G06F-0019/00 OR G06Q-010/00 OR - G06Q-0010/00)
S23	15	S21 AND EC=(G06F-019/00M3M OR G06F-019/00M5P OR G06F-019/0- 0M5P1 OR G06Q-010/00F)
S24	5	S21 AND MC=(T01-J05B OR B11-C03)
S25	19	S22:S24
S26	33	S20 OR S25

S27 17 S26 AND AY=1950:2000

27/5/7 (Item 7 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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0012312684 - Drawing available

WPI ACC NO: 2002-254167/200230

Related WPI Acc No: 2000-021766

XRPX Acc No: N2002-196270

Medication dispensing system plays back audio message retrieved from central monitoring station, if there is no response for alarm from caregiver

Patent Assignee: INTERACTIVE MEDICAL DEV LC (INTE-N)

Inventor: BREDE S K; SAHAI A; TOPLIFFE D A; TOPLIFFE R O

Patent Family (1 patents, 1 countries)

Patent Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Kind	Date	Update
US 6332100	B1	20011218	US 199846644	A	19980324	200230 B
			US 1999412575	A	19991005	

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): US 199846644 A 19980324; US 1999412575 A 19991005

Patent Details

Number	Kind	Lan	Pg	Dwg	Filing Notes
US 6332100	B1	EN	22	8	C-I-P of application US 199846644 C-I-P of patent US 5971594

Alerting Abstract US B1

NOVELTY - An on-line medication dispensing unit (2) dispenses selected canister, on receiving dispense request signal from a patient. If the request signal is not received within specified time, an alarm is sent to a caregiver (16). If no response is received from the caregiver, another alarm is sent to another caregiver. A controller plays back audio message from central monitoring station (20), if there is no response from another caregiver.

DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for medication dispensing method.

USE - For dispensing medication to patient.

ADVANTAGE - Prevents over-dosage or stacking of dosages in dispensing unit by having a visual and/or audible alerting feature which notifies the patient at prescribed dosage time in accordance with the regimen that is programmed into the unit. Provides for monitoring of the patient's compliance with prescribed medication regimen by alerting one or more caregivers and the central monitoring facility, if a dosage is missed.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS - The figure shows the system diagram of medication dispensing and monitoring system.

2 On-line medication dispensing unit

16 Caregiver

20 Central monitoring station

Title Terms/Index Terms/Additional Words: MEDICATE; DISPENSE; SYSTEM; PLAY; BACK; AUDIO; MESSAGE; RETRIEVAL; CENTRAL; MONITOR; STATION; NO; RESPOND; ALARM

Class Codes

International Classification (+ Attributes)

IPC + Level Value Position Status Version

A61J-0007/04 A I R 20060101

G06F-0019/00 A I R 20060101

A61J-0007/00 C I R 20060101

G06F-0019/00 C I R 20060101

ECLA: A61J-007/04B3, G06F-019/00M3M

ICO: K61J-007:04B1B, K61J-007:04B1D

US Classification, Current Main: 700-242000; Secondary: 700-236000, 700-244000

US Classification, Issued: 700242, 700236, 700244

File Segment: EPI;

DWPI Class: S05; T01

Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): S05-M01; S05-M02; T01-J06A1; T01-N01A2A

27/5/8 (Item 8 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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0012275084 - Drawing available

WPI ACC NO: 2002-215753/200227

Related WPI Acc No: 1999-008523; 2002-129437; 2006-341251

XRPX Acc No: N2002-165289

Electronic prescription generation program for hospital information system, facilitates display of several options for medication to user and transmits prescription including options selected by user to pharmacy

Patent Assignee: CERNER MULTUM INC (CERN-N)

Inventor: AUSTIN J L; AWEKA F T; GAMBERTOGLIO J G; HEILAND C D; MCNAMARA T J; SCHRIER D M; SCHRIER R W

Patent Family (1 patents, 1 countries)

Patent

Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Kind	Date	Update
US 20020002473	A1	20020103	US 1998189731	A	19981110	200227 B
			US 2001842283	A	20010424	

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): US 1998189731 A 19981110; US 2001842283 A 20010424

Patent Details

Number	Kind	Lan	Pg	Dwg	Filing Notes
US 20020002473	A1	EN	42	22	Continuation of application US 1998189731

Alerting Abstract US A1

NOVELTY - Computer program facilitates the display of several options for medication routes, dosage, dose forms and frequencies of administrations acquired by accessing the database (114) to the user. Electronic prescription including medication name, medication identifier, dosage, route of administration, dose form and frequency of administration selected by the user, is transmitted to pharmacy.

USE - Electronic prescription generation program stored in computer readable medium for hospital information system, to acquire drug information from database and transmit prescription including acquired information to pharmacy.

ADVANTAGE - Ready access to patient drug specific information and dosing recommendations is enabled by a clinician. Allows the presentation of information about dosages, costs, pharmacology, pharmacokinetics,

interactions, allergic reactivity, side effects, warnings, contraindications, effects during pregnancy, etc., to user, thereby enabling user to obtain publication references supporting drug information. Hence user's confidence is increased. Exchange, integration and updating of information are performed readily.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS - The figure shows the block diagram of drug information provision system.

114 Database

Title Terms/Index Terms/Additional Words: ELECTRONIC; PRESCRIBED; GENERATE; PROGRAM; HOSPITAL; INFORMATION; SYSTEM; FACILITATE; DISPLAY; OPTION; MEDICATE; USER; TRANSMIT; SELECT; PHARMACEUTICAL

Class Codes

International Classification (Main): G06F-017/60

ECLA: G06F-019/00M3M, G06F-019/00M5R3, G06Q-010/00F, G06Q-030/00A

ICO: S06F-019:00M3L

US Classification, Current Main: 705-003000

US Classification, Issued: 7053

File Segment: EPI;

DWPI Class: S05; T01

Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): S05-G02G1; S05-M01; T01-J06A1; T01-N01D; T01-S01B; T01-S03

27/5/9 (Item 9 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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0010982558 - Drawing available

WPI ACC NO: 2001-607060/200169

XPX Acc No: N2001-453164

Web-enabled information system in internet, processes information provided by system users and stores processed information in database

Patent Assignee: HIGHWAY TO HEALTH INC (HIGH-N)

Inventor: BOHN P; HEHER E; MASCIANTONIO A; BOHN P J

Patent Family (6 patents, 87 countries)

Patent Application

Number	Kind	Date	Number	Kind	Date	Update
WO 2001033806	A2	20010510	WO 2000US30200	A	20001102	200169 B
AU 200114540	A	20010514	AU 200114540	A	20001102	200169 E
EP 1228620	A2	20020807	EP 2000976817	A	20001102	200259 E
			WO 2000US30200	A	20001102	
AU 781767	B2	20050609	AU 200114540	A	20001102	200542 E
US 20070067391	A1	20070322	US 1999163065	P	19991102	200723 E
			US 2000703612	A	20001102	
			US 2006599252	A	20061115	
US 7260603	B1	20070821	US 1999163065	P	19991102	200755 E
			US 2000703612	A	20001102	

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): US 1999163065 P 19991102; US 2000703612 A 20001102; US 2006599252 A 20061115

Patent Details

Number	Kind	Lan	Pg	Dwg	Filing Notes
WO 2001033806	A2	EN	33	5	

National Designated States,Original: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA

CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP
 KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG
 SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
 Regional Designated States,Original: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH
 GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW
 AU 200114540 A EN Based on OPI patent WO 2001033806
 EP 1228620 A2 EN PCT Application WO 2000US30200
 Based on OPI patent WO 2001033806
 Regional Designated States,Original: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR
 IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI TR
 AU 781767 B2 EN Previously issued patent AU 200114540
 Based on OPI patent WO 2001033806
 US 20070067391 A1 EN Related to Provisional US 1999163065
 Division of application US 2000703612
 US 7260603 B1 EN Related to Provisional US 1999163065

Alerting Abstract WO A2
 NOVELTY - A facilitator sets, mediates and monitors communication between
 providers and users and intervenes directly. A web-application includes a
 web site to facilitate interaction with the system. A provider network
 processes information provided by the system users and the processed
 information is stored in a database.

DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

- 1.Web-enabled information locating method;
- 2.Communication exchanges mediating method

USE - For locating information about products or services using internet
 e.g. for providing information about medical service providers.

ADVANTAGE - Allows the members to simultaneously contact multiple
 providers to secure an appointment on short notice. Enables the provider to
 view or obtain requests for appointments from the members who were not met
 previously or served. Allows the member to specify required criteria and
 provides a list of providers that meet the specified criteria and
 identifies the distance between provider and members location to provide
 biographical information. Generates a notification for each selected
 provider to respond to the requested appointment. Allows members and
 participating providers to access the web site from a variety of platforms,
 browsers and modems.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS - The figure shows the flow chart explaining
 web-enabled information locating method.

Title Terms/Index Terms/Additional Words: WEB; ENABLE; INFORMATION; SYSTEM;
 PROCESS; USER; STORAGE; DATABASE

Class Codes

International Classification (+ Attributes)

IPC + Level Value Position Status Version

G06F-0015/16	A	I	F	B	20060101
G06F-0019/00	A	I	L	B	20060101
G06F-0019/00	A	N		R	20060101
G06F-0007/00	A	I	L	B	20060101
G06Q-0010/00	A	I	L	B	20060101
G06Q-0010/00	A	I		R	20060101
H04L-0029/06	A	I		R	20060101
H04L-0029/08	A	I		R	20060101

H04L-0029/08 A N R 20060101
 G06F-0015/16 C I F B 20060101
 G06F-0015/16 C I B 20060101
 G06F-0019/00 C I B 20060101
 G06F-0019/00 C N R 20060101
 G06F-0007/00 C I L B 20060101
 G06Q-0010/00 C I B 20060101
 G06Q-0010/00 C I R 20060101
 H04L-0029/06 C I R 20060101
 H04L-0029/08 C I R 20060101
 H04L-0029/08 C N R 20060101
 ECLA: G06F-019/00M3F, G06Q-010/00F4, G06Q-030/00A, H04L-029/06,
 H04L-029/08N27B
 ICO: S06F-019:00M3M, S06F-019:00M5I, S06F-019:00M5P,
 S06F-019:00M5Y, T04L-029:08A7
 US Classification, Current Main: 709-204000; Secondary: 705-002000,
 705-003000, 707-010000, 709-206000
 US Classification, Issued: 709204, 7052, 7053
 File Segment: EPI;
 DWPI Class: T01; W01
 Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): T01-G05C; T01-H07P; T01-J05B4A; W01-A06B7; W01-A06F

27/5/10 (Item 10 from file: 350)
 DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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 0010846663
 WPI ACC NO: 2001-465094/200150
 XRAM Acc No: C2001-140423
 XRPX Acc No: N2001-344978

Internet distribution of medications, supplements and medicines, by
 packaging and distributing individualized doses containing combination of
 these agents created relative to user defined dosing schedule

Patent Assignee: RAST R H (RAST-I)

Inventor: RAST R H

Patent Family (4 patents, 93 countries)

Patent			Application			
Number	Kind	Date	Number	Kind	Date	Update
WO 2001046016	A1	20010628	WO 2000US35048	A	20001222	200150 B
AU 200154411	A	20010703	AU 200154411	A	20001222	200164 E
EP 1220781	A1	20020710	EP 2000993502	A	20001222	200253 E
			WO 2000US35048	A	20001222	
US 20030200726	A1	20031030	US 1999172057	P	19991223	200372 E
			US 2000176961	P	20000118	
			WO 2000US35048	A	20001222	
			US 20019041	A	20011108	

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): US 1999172057 P 19991223; US
 2000176961 P 20000118; WO 2000US35048 A 20001222; US 20019041 A
 20011108

Patent Details

Number	Kind	Lan	Pg	Dwg	Filing Notes
WO 2001046016	A1	EN	62	28	

National Designated States, Original: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY
 BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN
 IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ

PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW
 Regional Designated States, Original: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH
 GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW
 AU 200154411 A EN Based on OPI patent WO 2001046016
 EP 1220781 A1 EN PCT Application WO 2000US35048
 Based on OPI patent WO 2001046016
 Regional Designated States, Original: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR
 IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI TR
 US 20030200726 A1 EN Related to Provisional US 1999172057
 Related to Provisional US 2000176961
 Continuation of application WO

2000US35048

Alerting Abstract WO A1

NOVELTY - A method for providing persons with custom doses of their
 recurrent supplements and medications using a web site or other interface
 to establish a dosing schedule.

DESCRIPTION - A system for selecting and dispensing individual doses each of
 which comprises supplements and medications, comprises

1. an interface where a user selects a dose schedule and further
 selects supplements and medications to apply this schedule;
2. a supplement and medication database tied in to (a); and
3. a packer under direction of (b), such that the selected
 supplements and medications are packaged as individual
 doses for delivery to the user.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:

1. a similar system that comprise
 1. pill bins for dispensing an individual pill;
 2. fixed paths between each bin;
 3. vehicles for moving along these paths;
 4. packaging equipment; and
 5. an electronic control system to direct the operation of (iii),
 (i) and (c) so that proper individualized custom doses are
 dispensed; and
2. a manufacture for separate individualized custom doses of
 supplements and medications, comprising receiving an order
 for supplements and medications as individualized custom
 doses, directing a vehicle for holding these doses to pill
 bins, ejecting pills from the pill bins, and unloading each
 compartment of the vehicle into a packager.

USE - The process is useful for customizing doses or
 recurrent supplements and medications to a patient.

ADVANTAGE - The necessity of managing a miniature pharmacy is
 eliminated, increasing safety and providing additional convenience.

Title Terms/Index Terms/Additional Words: DISTRIBUTE; MEDICATE; SUPPLEMENT;
 MEDICINE; PACKAGE; DOSE; CONTAIN; COMBINATION; AGENT; RELATIVE; USER;
 DEFINE; SCHEDULE

Class Codes

International Classification (+ Attributes)

IPC + Level Value Position Status Version

A61J-0001/00 A I R 20060101
 A61J-0001/03 A I R 20060101
 A61J-0007/00 A I R 20060101
 A61J-0007/04 A N R 20060101
 G05B-0019/00 A I R 20060101
 G06F-0019/00 A I R 20060101
 A61J-0001/00 C I R 20060101
 A61J-0007/00 C I R 20060101
 G05B-0019/00 C I R 20060101
 G06F-0019/00 C I R 20060101
 ECLA: A61J-001/00, A61J-001/03, A61J-007/00F1, G05B-019/00,
 G06F-019/00M3F, G06F-019/00M3M, G06F-019/00MSR3,
 G06Q-010/00D, G07F-005/18
 ICO: A61J-001/03B, A61J-007/04, G06F-019/00M3F
 US Classification, Current Main: 53-443000; Secondary: 53-131400, 53-147000
 , 53-411000, 53-493000
 US Classification, Issued: 53443, 53411, 53493, 53131.4, 53147
 File Segment: CPI; EngFI; EPI
 DWPI Class: B07; S05; T01; T04; T05; Q31
 Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): S05-M01; T01-J05B4P; T01-J06A1; T04-A03B1; T05-A01;
 T05-G02B1
 Manual Codes (CPI/A-M): B11-C05; B11-C06; B12-M11

27/5/11 (Item 11 from file: 350) ***** Your case *****
 DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
 (c) 2009 Thomson Reuters. All rts. reserv.
 0010665156
 WPI ACC NO: 2001-273604/200128
 XRAM Acc No: C2001-083018
 XRPX Acc No: N2001-195415
 Pharmaceutical administrative system for ordering and receiving prescribed
 medication, includes pharmacy network having pharmacy server and client system,
 and
 service center network having service center server and client system
 Patent Assignee: BRAUN MEDICAL INC B (BINT)
 Inventor: BRANDON W J; KOCH M A; PFEIFFER J; STEEN E K; WILVERDING T J
 Patent Family (2 patents, 92 countries)
 Patent Application

Number	Kind	Date	Number	Kind	Date	Update
WO 2001025972	A1	20010412	WO 2000US41105	A	20001010	200128 B
AU 200116326	A	20010510	AU 200116326	A	20001010	200143 E

 Priority Applications (no., kind, date): US 1999158263 P 19991007; US
 1999158261 P 19991007; US 1999158214 P 19991007; US 1999158092 P
 19991007; US 2000650482 A 20000829

Patent Details

Number	Kind	Lan	Pg	Dwg	Filing Notes
WO 2001025972	A1	EN	26	4	

National Designated States,Original: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY
 BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN
 IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ
 PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW
 Regional Designated States,Original: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH

Alerting Abstract WO A1

NOVELTY - A pharmaceutical administrative system consists of pharmacy network comprising pharmacy server and pharmacy client systems which accept and process orders for medication; and service center network including service center server and client system. The service center network is coupled to the pharmacy network and configured with global database comprising formulary records.

DESCRIPTION - A pharmaceutical administrative system comprises pharmacy network and service center network. The pharmacy network includes pharmacy server and at least one pharmacy client system that accepts and processes orders for medication. The service center network includes service center server and service center client system. It is coupled to pharmacy network and configured with global database comprising formulary records. The service center server supplies pharmacy server with formulary records upon request by pharmacy client system when order is processed.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:

1. pharmacy client system comprising an order maintenance unit for creating an order for medication for customer and patient, formulary unit for presenting information about medication to the order maintenance, customer unit for presenting information relating to contact and purchasing information for customer, and patient unit for presenting information relating to contact and medical information for patient; and
2. method of dispensing medication by creating record for order for a medication, retrieving the information, generating medication specific label including information about medication, and validating the order for medication.

USE - For ordering and receiving prescribed medication.

ADVANTAGE - The pharmaceutical administrative system provides increased flexibility without increased complexity to the health care provider pharmacy in ordering and dispensing medication. It verifies and provides greater safeguard to health care provider to ensure that medication is properly received and administered.

Title Terms/Index Terms/Additional Words: PHARMACEUTICAL; ADMINISTER;
SYSTEM; ORDER; RECEIVE; PRESCRIBED; MEDICATE; NETWORK; SERVE;
CLIENT; SERVICE

Class Codes
International Classification (+ Attributes)
IPC + Level Value Position Status Version

G06F-0019/00 A I R 20060101
 G06Q-0010/00 A I R 20060101
 G06F-0019/00 C I R 20060101
 G06Q-0010/00 C I R 20060101
 ECLA: G06F-019/00M3M, G06F-019/00M5P, G06F-019/00M5P1, G06Q-010/00F
 File Segment: CPI; EPI
 DWPI Class: B07; T01
 Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): T01-J05B
 Manual Codes (CPI/A-M): B11-C03

27/5/12 (Item 12 from file: 350)
 DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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 0010556234

WPI ACC NO: 2001-159902/200116
 XRAM Acc No: C2001-047642
 XRPX Acc No: N2001-116508

Information management system for creation, production, fulfillment, storage, and delivery of, e.g., prescription medications, comprises a central site or server that is accessible to subscriber(s), and a secure database

Patent Assignee: MOHSEN A (MOHS-I)

Inventor: MOHSEN A

Patent Family (2 patents, 83 countries)

Patent Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Kind	Date	Update
WO 2001009701	A1	20010208	WO 2000US20267	A	20000725	200116 B
AU 200063748	A	20010219	AU 200063748	A	20000725	200129 E

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): US 1999366654 A 19990803

Patent Details

Number	Kind	Lan	Pg	Dwg	Filing Notes
WO 2001009701	A1	EN	43	6	

National Designated States, Original: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH
 CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR
 KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI
 SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZW

Regional Designated States, Original: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH
 GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW
 AU 200063748 A EN Based on OPI patent WO 2001009701

Alerting Abstract WO A1

NOVELTY - An information management system comprises a central site or server that is accessible to each subscriber(s) via an access device; and a secure database for storing the cryptographic keys such that the subscriber(s) has access to its cryptographic keys via an authenticated access scheme. The server has mechanism for issuing the keys to the subscriber(s).

DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a process for the creation and fulfillment of a prescription for medication comprising accessing a central server, selecting and entering a prescription medication, selecting a pharmacy, sending a first electronic transmission to the server using an encryption scheme such that the server decrypts and authenticates the prescription,

and sending the second electronic transmission to the pharmacy. The pharmacy receives the second transmission and enters the prescription into an electronic system. The pharmacy decrypts and authenticates, and fulfills the received prescription.

USE - For the creation, production, fulfillment, storage, and delivery of prescription medications and other complex products and services such as diagnosis and solution of equipment malfunctioning; ordering and communication of results for medical laboratory tests, radiation tests, and remedies; patient medical records; diagnosis, testing, and remedies of diseases; and others.

ADVANTAGE - The invention secures communication of confidential information on private and public networks such as internet, between parties involved such as prescribers, physicians, patients, pharmacies, PBM's, third party payers (insurance company, employers, government), and pharmaceutical companies. It applies various encryption and authentication to achieve security, confidentiality, non-repudiation, and authentication thus meeting the code requirements of the Federal and State. It automates and improves the work flow efficiency. The prescription is sent to the pharmacist more efficiently with awareness into the patient's complete medical history. The patients can save money through mail order pharmacy. Transcription error is reduced thus decreasing the cost and improving the efficiency of prescription fulfillment. The invention also provides a more transparent use of mail order and management of higher formulary and higher generic compliance.

Title Terms/Index Terms/Additional Words: INFORMATION; MANAGEMENT; SYSTEM; CREATION; PRODUCE; STORAGE; DELIVER; PRESCRIBED; MEDICATE; COMPRISE ; CENTRAL; SITE; SERVE; ACCESS; SUBSCRIBER; SECURE; DATABASE

Class Codes

International Classification (+ Attributes)

IPC + Level Value Position Status Version

G06F-0001/00	A	N	R	20060101
G06F-0019/00	A	I	R	20060101
H04L-0009/32	A	I	R	20060101
G06F-0001/00	C	N	R	20060101
G06F-0019/00	C	I	R	20060101
H04L-0009/32	C	I	R	20060101

ECLA: G06F-019/00N3C, G06F-019/00N3M, G06F-019/00N5P,
G06F-019/00M5P1, G06F-019/00M5Y, G06F-021/00N9A2P,
H04L-009/32S

ICO: G06F-211:014B2

File Segment: CPI; EPI

DWPI Class: B07; T01

Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): T01-X

Manual Codes (CPI/A-M): B11-C03

27/5/13 (Item 13 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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0009592275 - Drawing available

WPI ACC NO: 1999-540677/199945

XRPX Acc No: N1999-400737

Computer system for patient specific drug dosing, drug interaction analysis and order generation

Patent Assignee: KAPP T L (KAPP-I); RX COMMUNICATIONS INC (RXCO-N)

Inventor: KAPP T L

Patent Family (3 patents, 82 countries)

Patent Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Kind	Date	Update
WO 1999044167	A1	19990902	WO 1999US3008	A	19990212	199945 B
AU 199926735	A	19990915	AU 199926735	A	19990212	200004 E
US 20010001144	A1	20010510	US 199832512	A	19980227	200129 E
			US 2000748594	A	20001222	

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): US 199832512 A 19980227; US 2000748594 A 20001222

Patent Details

Number	Kind	Lan	Pg	Dwg	Filing Notes
WO 1999044167	A1	EN	74	36	

National Designated States,Original: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZW

Regional Designated States,Original: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SZ UG ZW

AU 199926735 A EN Based on OPI patent WO 1999044167

US 20010001144 A1 EN Continuation of application US 199832512

Alerting Abstract WO A1

NOVELTY - When a drug is added for a patient the computer system detects if the drug is a doser drug requiring precise therapeutic dosing, and also detects whether the drug will cause any drug interaction problems for the patient.

DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for; a method for patient specific dosing of a drug management program executed by a computer system; a method for detecting and correcting a drug interaction problem using a drug management program executed by a computer system before ordering a drug for a patient; a processor readable medium for patient specific drug dosing by a computer system; a processor readable medium for drug interaction analysis by a computer system; a processor readable medium for order generation by a computer system; a pharmacy drug management computer system.

USE - Pharmacy drug management for patient-specific drug dosing, drug interaction and patient data matching.

ADVANTAGE - Reduces likelihood of clinical misjudgments. Provides single pharmacy drug management software package for patient specific drug dosing, drug interaction analysis, order generation and patient data matching.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS - The drawing is a schematic block diagram of modules of the pharmacy drug management software.

- 124 Pharmacy drug management software
- 126 Kinetic drug doser
- 128 Therapy coordinator
- 130 patient data matching
- 132 Order generation module
- 134 Report writer

Title Terms/Index Terms/Additional Words: COMPUTER; SYSTEM; PATIENT; SPECIFIC; DRUG; DOSE; INTERACT; ANALYSE; ORDER;

GENERATE
 Class Codes
 International Classification (+ Attributes)
 IPC + Level Value Position Status Version
 G06F-0019/00 A I R 20060101
 G06F-0019/00 C I R 20060101
 ECLA: G06F-019/00M3M, G06F-019/00M5R3
 ICO: S06F-019:00M5P, S06F-019:00M5P1
 US Classification, Current Main: 705-003000; Secondary: 604-131000
 US Classification, Issued: 7053, 604131
 File Segment: EngPI; EPI;
 DWPI Class: S05; T01; P34
 Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): S05-G02G; T01-J06A1; T01-S03

27/5/14 (Item 14 from file: 350)
 DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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 0008778341 - Drawing available
 WPI ACC NO: 1998-322107/199828
 XRPX Acc No: N1998-251938

Medication prescription system - includes database containing health
 and medication information which is retrieved using interpreter and
 reformatter sequences for transmission to pharmacy
 Patent Assignee: ALBAUM D (ALBA-I); INOKUCHI J (INOK-I); KITAYAMA D
 (KITA-I); KOMOTO B (KOMO-I); WADA G (WADA-I); WONG R (WONG-I)
 Inventor: ALBAUM D; INOKUCHI J; KITAYAMA D; KOMOTO B; WADA G; WONG R
 Patent Family (1 patents, 1 countries)

Patent Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Kind	Date	Update
US 5758095	A	19980526	US 1995394335	A	19950224	199828 B

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): US 1995394335 A 19950224

Patent Details

Number	Kind	Lan	Pg	Dwg	Filing Notes
US 5758095	A	EN	94	71	

Alerting Abstract US A

The prescription system includes a unit permitting a user to
 identify the patient. A database contains health and medication
 information regarding the patient. The database is automatically
 accessed and a list of all of the currently prescribed medications
 for the patient is displayed to the user. A unit accepts and processes
 information regarding the medication prescriptions for the
 patient from the user including interpreter and reformatter units
 processing the information received in a random sequence. The information
 is received in a random sequence.

The information includes at least one medication identifier and
 information selected from a group consisting of: recognition of
 medication ordered, recognition of medication
 dosage, recognition of medication route, recognition of
 medication frequency, recognition of medication duration,
 recognition of medication quantity, formulary drug items,
 non-formulary drug items, restrictions on prescriptions,
 dosage availability, maximum dosage recommended for the

patient, dosage frequency, and drug use evaluations. A unit communicates the medication prescription to a pharmacy.

ADVANTAGE - Assists prescriber in appropriate drug dosage selections based on pharmacokinetic evaluations, laboratory results and individual patient needs.

Title Terms/Index Terms/Additional Words: MEDICATE; PRESCRIBED; SYSTEM; DATABASE; CONTAIN; HEALTH; INFORMATION; RETRIEVAL; INTERPRETATION; SEQUENCE; TRANSMISSION; PHARMACEUTICAL

Class Codes

International Classification (+ Attributes)

IPC + Level Value Position Status Version

G06F-0019/00 A I R 20060101

G06F-0019/00 C I R 20060101

ECLA: G06F-019/00M3M, G06F-019/00M5P, G06F-019/00M5R3

US Classification, Issued: 395202, 395203, 395226, 395227, 395769

File Segment: EPI;

DWPI Class: S05; T01; W01

Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): S05-G02G; T01-C02B; T01-C08; T01-J05A2; T01-J05B4B; T01-J05B4P; T01-J06A; W01-A07F

27/5/15 (Item 15 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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0008323179

WPI ACC NO: 1997-435022/199740

XRAM Acc No: C1997-139534

XRFX Acc No: N1997-361884

Automated system for individual medication distribution - has three different rate medicament dispensers delivering packages of drugs to conveyor carrying them to bagger under programmable controller

Patent Assignee: QUANDT W G (QUAN-I)

Inventor: QUANDT W G

Patent Family (3 patents, 72 countries)

Patent Application

Number	Kind	Date	Number	Kind	Date	Update
WO 1997030914	A1	19970828	WO 1997US2992	A	19970221	199740 B
AU 199721920	A	19970910	AU 199721920	A	19970221	199802 E
US 5761877	A	19980609	US 199612195	P	19960223	199830 E
			US 1997800998	A	19970220	

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): US 199612195 P 19960223; US 1997800998 A 19970220

Patent Details

Number Kind Lan Pg Dwg Filing Notes

WO 1997030914 A1 EN 22 6

National Designated States,Original: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE HU IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN

Regional Designated States,Original: AT BE CH DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SZ UG

AU 199721920	A	EN	Based on OPI patent	WO 1997030914
US 5761877	A	EN	Related to Provisional	US 199612195

Alerting Abstract WO A1

An apparatus distributes individual dosage units of medication into containers. It includes a dispenser with storage compartments holding the dosage units and being operable to selectively dispense them. The dispensed units are received in a bagger which puts them into containers. The apparatus is under the control of a programmable controller.

USE - The system automatically supplies dosage units of medication in containers for use by an individual according to a prescription.

ADVANTAGE - The process is less labour and cost intensive than conventional pharmacy dispensing. It obviates risk of human error and speeds up dispensing prescriptions.

Title Terms/Index Terms/Additional Words: AUTOMATIC; SYSTEM; INDIVIDUAL; MEDICATE; DISTRIBUTE; THREE; RATE; MEDICAMENT; DISPENSE; DELIVER; PACKAGE ; DRUG; CONVEYOR; CARRY; BAG; PROGRAM; CONTROL

Class Codes

International Classification (+ Attributes)

IPC + Level Value Position Status Version

A61J-0007/00 A I R 20060101

B65G-0001/137 A I R 20060101

A61J-0007/00 C I R 20060101

B65G-0001/137 C I R 20060101

ECLA: A61J-007/00F1, B65G-001/137D6

US Classification, Issued: 53155, 53154, 53168, 5352, 5354, 53493, 53131.4, 53131.5, 53237, 53238, 53284.7, 53570, 2219, 22192, 221124, 221129

File Segment: CPI; EngPI

DWPI Class: B07; P33; Q31; Q35

Manual Codes (CPI/A-M): B11-C03; B11-C09

27/5/16 (Item 16 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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0007621420 - Drawing available

WPI ACC NO: 1996-239647/199624

XRPX Acc No: N1996-200543

Prescription management system for electronic prescription creation - captures patient identifier, prescribed drug and patient- condition treatment specification in prescription, such that prescriber specifies condition for treatment

Patent Assignee: ADVANCED HEALTH MED-E-SYSTEMS CORP (ADHE-N); MAYAUD C (MAYA-I); MED-E-SYSTEMS CORP (MEDE-N); CYBEAR LLC (CYBE-N)

Inventor: EDELSON J; MAYAUD C

Patent Family (16 patents, 23 countries)

			Application			
Number	Kind	Date	Number	Kind	Date	Update
WO 1996013790	A1	19960509	WO 1995US14118	A	19951027	199624 B
AU 199539722	A	19960523	AU 199539722	A	19951027	199635 E
EP 800680	A1	19971015	EP 1995937691	A	19951027	199746 E
			WO 1995US14118	A	19951027	
BR 199509357	A	19971230	BR 19959357	A	19951027	199807 E
			WO 1995US14118	A	19951027	

US 5737539	A	19980407	US 1994330939	A	19941028	199821	E
JP 10508131	W	19980804	WO 1995US14118	A	19951027	199841	E
			JP 1996514835	A	19951027		
US 5845255	A	19981201	US 1994330745	A	19941028	199904	E
			US 1997942372	A	19971002		
MX 199702723	A1	19980401	MX 19972723	A	19970414	200004	E
US 20020042725	A1	20020411	US 1994330745	A	19941028	200227	E
			US 1997942372	A	19971002		
			US 1998121596	A	19980724		
			US 2001941681	A	20010830		
US 20020042726	A1	20020411	US 1994330939	A	19941028	200227	E
			US 1998201107	A	19981130		
			US 2001941682	A	20010830		
US 20030144884	A1	20030731	US 1994330745	A	19941028	200354	E
			US 1997942372	A	19971002		
			US 1998121596	A	19980724		
			US 2001941841	A	20010830		
MX 209651	B	20020813	WO 1995US14118	A	19951027	200367	E
			MX 19972723	A	19970414		
US 20050060197	A1	20050317	US 1994330745	A	19941028	200521	E
			US 1997942372	A	19971002		
			US 1998121596	A	19980724		
			US 2004918967	A	20040816		
US 7072840	B1	20060704	US 1994330745	A	19941028	200644	E
			US 1997942372	A	19971002		
			US 1998201107	A	19981130		
US 7483839	B2	20090127	US 1994330745	A	19941028	200920	E
			US 1997942372	A	19971002		
			US 1998121596	A	19980724		
			US 2001941681	A	20010830		
US 7519540	B2	20090414	US 1994330745	A	19941028	200930	E
			US 1997942372	A	19971002		
			US 1998121596	A	19980724		
			US 2001941841	A	20010830		

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): US 1994330745 A 19941028; US 1994330939 A 19941028; WO 1995US14118 A 19951027; US 1997942372 A 19971002; US 1998121596 A 19980724; US 1998201107 A 19981130; US 2001941681 A 20010830; US 2001941682 A 20010830; US 2001941841 A 20010830; US 2004918967 A 20040816

Patent Details

Number	Kind	Lan	Pg	Dwg	Filing	Notes
WO 1996013790	A1	EN	138	16		
National Designated States,Original: AU BR CA JP MX						
Regional Designated States,Original: AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE						
AU 199539722	A	EN			Based on OPI patent	WO 1996013790
EP 800680	A1	EN			PCT Application	WO 1995US14118
Based on OPI patent WO 1996013790						
Regional Designated States,Original: BE CH DE ES FR GB IE IT LI SE						
BR 199509357	A	PT			PCT Application	WO 1995US14118
Based on OPI patent WO 1996013790						
US 5737539	A	EN	45	16		
JP 10508131	W	JA	141		PCT Application	WO 1995US14118
Based on OPI patent WO 1996013790						

US 5845255	A	EN	Continuation of application	US	1994330745
US 20020042725	A1	EN	Continuation of application	US	1994330745
			Continuation of application	US	1997942372
			Continuation of application	US	1998121596
US 20020042726	A1	EN	Continuation of application	US	1994330939
			Continuation of application	US	1998201107
US 20030144884	A1	EN	Continuation of application	US	1994330745
			Continuation of application	US	1997942372
			Continuation of application	US	1998121596
			Continuation of patent	US	5845255
MX 209651	B	ES	PCT Application	WO	1995US14118
US 20050060197	A1	EN	Continuation of application	US	1994330745
			Continuation of application	US	1997942372
			Continuation of application	US	1998121596
			Continuation of patent	US	5845255
US 7072840	B1	EN	Continuation of application	US	1994330745
			Continuation of application	US	1997942372
			Continuation of patent	US	5845255
US 7483839	B2	EN	Continuation of application	US	1994330745
			Continuation of application	US	1997942372
			Continuation of application	US	1998121596
			Continuation of patent	US	5845255
US 7519540	B2	EN	Continuation of application	US	1994330745
			Continuation of application	US	1997942372
			Continuation of application	US	1998121596
			Continuation of patent	US	5845255

Alerting Abstract WO A1

The prescription management system includes an electronic posting unit to select and capture in the prescription; a patient identifier, a prescribed drug, a dosage for the prescribed drug, and a patient condition intended by the prescriber to be treated by the prescribed drug. A displayable library of prescribable drugs is also provided. A historical data resource associating conditions with prescribed drugs can be created for generating treatment recommendations to assist prescribing physicians.

The system provides for patient record assembly having privacy controls (39) for patient and doctor, adverse indication review (42), online access to comprehensive drug information (50) including scientific literature, extensions to multi-drug packages and dispensing devices, and an 'intelligent network' remote data retrieval architecture.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Condition-oriented, electronic prescription management system for use by prescriber in creating prescription at point of patient care, for use by pharmacist to dispense drug. Reduces prescription costs to patients and to drugs benefit management company or government agency.

Title Terms/Index Terms/Additional Words: PRESCRIBED; MANAGEMENT; SYSTEM; ELECTRONIC; CREATION; CAPTURE; PATIENT; IDENTIFY; DRUG; CONDITION; TREAT; SPECIFICATION; SPECIFIED

Class Codes

International Classification (Main): G06F-159/00, G06F-019/00

(Additional/Secondary): A61G-012/00, G06F-017/60

International Classification (+ Attributes)

IPC + Level Value Position Status Version

A61G-0012/00 A I F R 20060101

G06F-0017/60 A I F B 20051231

G06F-0019/00 A I R 20060101
 G06Q-0010/00 A N L B 20060101
 G06Q-0010/00 A I F B 20060101
 G06Q-0030/00 A I L R 20060101
 G06Q-0040/00 A I L R 20060101
 G06Q-0050/00 A I L R 20060101
 G06Q-0050/00 A I F B 20060101
 A61G-0012/00 C I F R 20060101
 G06F-0019/00 C I R 20060101
 G06Q-0010/00 C N B 20060101
 G06Q-0010/00 C I B 20060101
 G06Q-0030/00 C I L R 20060101
 G06Q-0040/00 C I L R 20060101
 G06Q-0050/00 C I L R 20060101
 G06Q-0050/00 C I B 20060101
 ECLA: G06F-019/00M3L, G06F-019/00M3M, G06F-019/00M5P,
 G06F-019/00M5P1, G06F-019/00M5R3
 ICO: S06F-019:00M1Q, S06F-019:00M3D, S06F-019:00M5R3
 US Classification, Current Main: 705-002000, 705-003000; Secondary:
 600-300000, 705-002000, 705-003000, 705-004000, 707-104100
 US Classification, Issued: 7052, 7052, 7053, 7052, 395202, 395203, 7053,
 7052, 600301, 7054, 7052, 7053, 707104.1, 7052, 7053, 7054, 600300

 File Segment: EngPI; EPI;
 DWPI Class: S05; T01; P33
 Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): S05-G02G; S05-M; T01-J05B4; T01-J06A

27/5/17 (Item 17 from file: 350)
 DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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 0004510506 - Drawing available
 WPI ACC NO: 1988-257150/198836
 Automated prescription drug refill **system** for **pharmacy** - has
 computer driven voice synthesiser for delivering personalised message
 identifying drug in question and prescription number
 Patent Assignee: GENERAL COMPUTER (GECO-N)
 Inventor: PILARCZYK R R
 Patent Family (1 patents, 1 countries)
 Patent Application

Number	Kind	Date	Number	Kind	Date	Update
US 4766542	A	19880823	US 1986928850	A	19861107	198836 B

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): US 1986928850 A 19861107

Patent Details

Number	Kind	Lan	Pg	Dwg	Filing Notes
US 4766542	A	EN	10	3	

Alerting Abstract US A

The **prescription** system uses a computer, memory, and automatic
 telephone dialling and voice synthesising equipment. Information concerning
 each customer and his or her **prescription** is placed in a
database in the memory. A schedule file which lists customer
 name, phone number, the drug prescribed and refill due data is
 created from this information. The schedule file is kept in

chronological order by refill due date. At selected times, customers whose prescriptions are due to be refilled within selected time periods are automatically contacted by the computer using the automatic telephone dialer.

When the telephone is answered, the voice synthesiser identifies the customer by name, the prescribed drug and prescription number. The voice synthesiser then reminds the customer that the prescription is due to be refilled if the medication was taken as prescribed. The system generates various reports for the pharmacist concerning its automatic activities.

Title Terms/Index Terms/Additional Words: AUTOMATIC; PRESCRIBED; DRUG; REFILL; SYSTEM; PHARMACEUTICAL; COMPUTER; DRIVE; VOICE; SYNTHESISER; DELIVER; PERSON; MESSAGE; IDENTIFY; QUESTION; NUMBER

Class Codes

International Classification (+ Attributes)

IPC + Level Value Position Status Version

G06F-0019/00 A I R 20060101

G06Q-0010/00 A I R 20060101

H04M-0003/46 A I R 20060101

H04M-0003/493 A I R 20060101

G06F-0019/00 C I R 20060101

G06Q-0010/00 C I R 20060101

H04M-0003/46 C I R 20060101

H04M-0003/487 C I R 20060101

ECLA: G06F-019/00M3M, G06Q-010/00E, H04M-003/46, H04M-003/493

US Classification, Current Main: 705-003000; Secondary: 705-032000

US Classification, Issued: 364413.01, 364401

File Segment: EPI;

DWPI Class: S05; T01

Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): S05-X; T01-J06A

27/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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0017576779 - Drawing available

WPI ACC NO: 2008-D97220/200828

Related WPI Acc No: 2007-856984

XRPX Acc No: N2008-310703

Medical prescription renewing system for prescription industry, has memory comprising database including profile that includes remote access procedures to transmit prescription renewal request for pharmaceutical to prescriber

Patent Assignee: FIEDOTIN R A (FIED-I); ZUCKER D F (ZUCK-I)

Inventor: FIEDOTIN R A; ZUCKER D F

Patent Family (1 patents, 1 countries)

Patent

Number	Kind	Date	Number	Kind	Date	Update
US 20080046294	A1	20080221	US 2000643554	A	20000822	200828 B
			US 2007838055	A	20070813	

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): US 2000643554 A 20000822; US 2007838055 A 20070813

Patent Details

Number	Kind	Lan	Pg	Dwg	Filing Notes
US 20080046294	A1	EN	14	7	Continuation of application US 2000643554 Continuation of patent US 7286996

Alerting Abstract US A1

NOVELTY - The system has a renewal server with a communications interface circuit for communicating with a prescriber and a dispenser over a network e.g. electronic network. A memory comprises a database including a patient profile and providing renewal notification procedures to monitor expiration date of the prescription. The database includes remote access procedures to transmit a prescription renewal request for a prescribed pharmaceutical to the prescriber, and receive a prescription renewal for the prescribed pharmaceutical from the prescriber.

DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a method for renewing a prescription for a pharmaceutical via an electronic network.

USE - System for renewing a prescription for treating patient's diagnosed problem such as high blood pressure and high cholesterol, by a physician, in a pharmaceutical prescription industry via an electronic network such as public switched telephone network, integrated services digital network, digital subscriber line, Internet and Intranet.

ADVANTAGE - The system permits prescribing physicians to review prescription renewal requests in batches, thus increasing the efficiency of the process by reducing distraction caused by multiple calls for renewals. The system provides the prescribing physician with up-to-date formulary information, drug-drug reaction information, patient specific information e.g. patient's medical history, and low cost alternatives to facilitate the review, thus reducing the time required to research information of the patient.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS - The drawing shows a flow chart of a dispenser side method for filling a refill and authorized renewal prescriptions.

Title Terms/Index Terms/Additional Words: MEDICAL; PRESCRIBED; RENEW; SYSTEM; INDUSTRIAL; MEMORY; COMPRISE; DATABASE; PROFILE; REMOTE; ACCESS; PROCEDURE; TRANSMIT; REQUEST; PHARMACEUTICAL

Class Codes

International Classification (+ Attributes)

IPC + Level Value Position Status Version

G06F-0019/00 A I F B 20060101

G06F-0019/00 C I F B 20060101

US Classification, Issued: 7053.0

File Segment: EPI;

DWPI Class: S05

Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): S05-G02G2; S05-G02G3

27/5/2 (Item 2 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2009 Thomson Reuters. All rts. reserv.
0017142036 - Drawing available
WPI ACC NO: 2007-856984/200779
Related WPI Acc No: 2008-D97220

XRPX Acc No: N2007-680526

Pharmaceutical prescription renewing method for use in retail-store pharmacy, involves permitting prescribing physicians to review prescription renewal requests in batches, and transmitting

prescription renewal request via network

Patent Assignee: EPOCRATES INC (EPOC-N)

Inventor: FIEDOTIN R A; ZUCKER D

Patent Family (1 patents, 1 countries)

Patent

Number	Kind	Date	Number	Kind	Date	Update
US 7286996	B1	20071023	US 2000643554	A	20000822	200779 B

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): US 2000643554 A 20000822

Patent Details

Number	Kind	Lan	Pg	Dwg	Filing Notes
US 7286996	B1	EN	15	7	

Alerting Abstract US B1

NOVELTY - The method involves computer monitoring of an expiration date of a prescription at a renewal server by periodically determining whether a predetermined time period before the expiration date is reached. A prescription renewal request is generated by a computer at the renewal server. The prescription renewal request is transmitted via an electronic network (106) from the server to a hand-held computing device e.g. handheld computer, associated with a prescriber. Prescribing physicians are permitted to review the prescription renewal requests in batches.

DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

- 1.a computer readable memory having a set of instructions for performing a pharmaceutical prescription renewing method
- 2.a computer implemented method for renewing prescription for a pharmaceutical via an electronic network.

USE - Used for renewing a prescription for a pharmaceutical that is utilized for diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of a disease, illness, and medical condition, in an pharmacy such as retail-store pharmacy, mail-order pharmacy, on-line pharmacy, and pharmacy benefit management organization via an electronic network such as local area network (LAN), metropolitan area network (MAN), wide area network (WAN), global network, public switched telephone network (PSTN), integrated services digital network (ISDN), and digital subscriber line (DSL), to a handheld computer, personal digital assistants (PDA) (claimed), desktop computer, laptop computer, and notebook computer.

ADVANTAGE - The prescribing physicians are permitted to review the prescription renewal requests in batches, thus increasing efficiency of the prescription process by reducing distraction caused by multiple calls for renewals, and hence increasing efficiency of using formularies at a point-of-care with a concomitant reduction of intrusion in decision-making process. The prescription renewal request is transmitted via the electronic network from the server to the hand-held computing device associated with the prescriber, thus increasing an physician's efficiency handling renewal and/or refill prescriptions, especially for chronic medications.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS - The drawing shows a electronic network for

renewing prescriptions.
100, 106 Electronic networks
108 communication links
214 Bus

Title Terms/Index Terms/Additional Words: PHARMACEUTICAL; PRESCRIBED;
RENEW; METHOD; RETAIL; STORAGE; PERMIT; REVIEW; REQUEST;
BATCH; TRANSMIT; NETWORK

Class Codes

International Classification (+ Attributes)

IPC + Level Value Position Status Version

A61B-0005/00 A I L B 20060101
G06F-0019/00 A I L B 20060101
G06Q-0010/00 A I F B 20060101
G06Q-0050/00 A I L B 20060101
A61B-0005/00 C I L B 20060101
G06F-0019/00 C I L B 20060101
G06Q-0010/00 C I F B 20060101
G06Q-0050/00 C I L B 20060101

US Classification, Current Main: 705-002000; Secondary: 705-003000

US Classification, Issued: 7052, 7053

File Segment: EngPI; EPI;

DWPI Class: S05; T01; P31

Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): S05-Y; T01-N01A2; T01-N01D3; T01-N01E; T01-N02A2

27/5/3 (Item 3 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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0012832221 - Drawing available

WPI ACC NO: 2002-690343/200274

XRPX Acc No: N2002-544553

Internet based product information provision method involves providing access to products available for electronic ordering and displaying list of products previously ordered by user

Patent Assignee: DRUGSTORE.COM (DRUG-N); GIORDANO J (GIOR-I); NOLAN S (NOLA-I)

Inventor: GIORDANO J; NOLAN S

Patent Family (2 patents, 1 countries)

Patent Application

Number	Kind	Date	Number	Kind	Date	Update
US 20020091576	A1	20020711	US 2000480731	A	20000106	200274 B
US 6947900	B2	20050920	US 2000480731	A	20000106	200562 E

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): US 2000480731 A 20000106

Patent Details

Number Kind Lan Pg Dwg Filing Notes

US 20020091576 A1 EN 16 7

Alerting Abstract US A1

NOVELTY - The product available for an electronic ordering are accessed by a user and the products ordered by the user are monitored. A list of products previously ordered is automatically provided to the user.

DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the following:

1. Machine-readable medium storing instructions to implement electronic ordering products;
2. Apparatus for providing product information; and
3. Networked server for providing product information.

USE - For providing product information for electronic commerce application i.e. internet based purchase of products placing prescription orders, etc.

ADVANTAGE - Any categorization can be used for the products included in the list and the list of products can be presented as a pull-down/pop-up menu to enable simplified reordering of a product that has been previously purchased.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS - The figure shows the flow diagram illustrating the process for providing list of previously ordered products.

Title Terms/Index Terms/Additional Words: BASED; PRODUCT; INFORMATION; PROVISION; METHOD; ACCESS; AVAILABLE; ELECTRONIC; ORDER; DISPLAY; LIST; USER

Class Codes

International Classification (+ Attributes)

IPC + Level Value Position Status Version

G06Q-0010/00 A I R 20060101

G06Q-0030/00 A I R 20060101

G06Q-0010/00 C I R 20060101

G06Q-0030/00 C I R 20060101

ECLA: G06Q-010/00E, G06Q-030/00C

US Classification, Current Main: 705-026000; Secondary: 705-016000

US Classification, Issued: 70526, 70526, 70516

File Segment: EPI;

DWPI Class: T01

Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): T01-J05A; T01-N01A2B

27/5/4 (Item 4 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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0012649646 - Drawing available

WPI ACC NO: 2002-499029/200253

XRAM Acc No: C2002-141338

XRFX Acc No: N2002-395040

Controlled articles distribution tracking method for sample distribution and inventory control, involves confirming authority of sales representative to distribute samples and practitioners to receive samples

Patent Assignee: CHESTER M (CHES-I); DATA REDUCTION SYSTEMS CORP (DATA-N)

; DEPALMA M J (DEPA-I); MCQUADE R (MCQU-I)

Inventor: CHESTER M; DEPALMA M J; MCQUADE R

Patent Family (2 patents, 1 countries)

Patent			Application		
Number	Kind	Date	Number	Kind	Date

US 20020042762	A1	20020411	US 2000230764	P	20000907	200253	B
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			US 2001942803	A	20010830		
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US 6952681	B2	20051004	US 2001942803	A	20010830	200565	E
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Priority Applications (no., kind, date): US 2000230764 P 20000907; US

2001942803 A 20010830

Patent Details

Number	Kind	Lan	Pg	Dwg	Filing Notes
US 20020042762	A1	EN	13	9	Related to Provisional US 2000230764

Alerting Abstract US A1

NOVELTY - Method for tracking the distribution of controlled articles from central inventory by means of electronic communication and data collection involves a distribution request comprising identifiers of sales representative and licensed dispensing practitioners and a statement of the prescription drug samples distributed from associated local inventory.

DESCRIPTION - Method for tracking the distribution of controlled articles from central inventory by means of electronic communication and data collection involves a distribution request comprising identifiers of sales representative and licensed dispensing practitioners and a statement of the prescription drug samples distributed from associated local inventory, which is received by the server from the representative. The authority of the representative and the practitioners are confirmed for evaluating distribution request, and an authorization code is transmitted to the representative.

USE - For real time and automatic tracking of distribution of prescription drug samples and other controlled articles for sample distribution and inventory control.

ADVANTAGE - The inventory cost is lowered and diversion of pharmaceutical companies is minimized by tracking all usages. The product is recalled from anywhere by just specifying the product information, since all the information are tracked automatically and in real time the company can account their entire product inventory.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS - The figure shows a flowchart explaining the process of inventory transfers from one representative to another representative.

Title Terms/Index Terms/Additional Words: CONTROL; ARTICLE; DISTRIBUTE; TRACK; METHOD; SAMPLE; INVENTORY; CONFIRM; AUTHORISE; SALE; REPRESENT; RECEIVE

Class Codes

International Classification (+ Attributes)

IPC + Level Value Position Status Version

G06Q-0010/00 A I R 20060101

G06Q-0010/00 C I R 20060101

ECLA: G06Q-010/00D

US Classification, Current Main: 705-028000, 705-029000; Secondary: 705-022000

US Classification, Issued: 70529, 70528, 70522

File Segment: CPI; EPI

DWPI Class: B07; T01

Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): T01-J05A2

Manual Codes (CPI/A-M): B11-C08; B12-K04E

27/5/5 (Item 5 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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0012469514 - Drawing available

WPI ACC NO: 2002-415879/200244

XRFX Acc No: N2002-327204

Patient information management system, matches requirement data in support information, with personal patient information in patient drugs record
Patent Assignee: ENIGMA HEALTH UK LTD (ENIG-N); ENIGMA HEALTH UK PLC (ENIG-N)

Inventor: LEAMAN M; SALEY A; SHAH A

Patent Family (15 patents, 93 countries)

Patent Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Kind	Date	Update
WO 2002021417	A2	20020314	WO 2001GB3957	A	20010904	200244 B
AU 200184257	A	20020322	AU 200184257	A	20010904	200251 E
GB 2376107	A	20021204	GB 200216100	A	20020711	200304 E
			GB 200216102	A	20020711	
GB 2376108	A	20021204	WO 2001GB3957	A	20010904	200304 E
			GB 200216102	A	20020711	
GB 2376109	A	20021204	GB 200216102	A	20020711	200304 E
			GB 200216243	A	20020712	
GB 2376110	A	20021204	GB 200216102	A	20020711	200304 E
			GB 200216388	A	20020715	
EP 1381995	A2	20040121	EP 2001963226	A	20010904	200410 E
			WO 2001GB3957	A	20010904	
US 20040019502	A1	20040129	WO 2001GB3957	A	20010904	200413 E
			US 2003377048	A	20030227	
ZA 200301577	A	20040526	ZA 20031577	A	20010904	200438 E
EP 1471454	A2	20041027	EP 2001963226	A	20010904	200471 E
			EP 200476909	A	20010904	
EP 1381995	B1	20041124	EP 2001963226	A	20010904	200477 E
			WO 2001GB3957	A	20010904	
DE 60107472	E	20041230	EP 200476909	A	20010904	
			DE 60107472	A	20010904	200502 E
			EP 2001963226	A	20010904	
EP 1507227	A2	20050216	WO 2001GB3957	A	20010904	
			EP 2001963226	A	20010904	200513 E
			EP 200477872	A	20010904	
ES 2233673	T3	20050616	EP 2001963226	A	20010904	200545 E
DE 60107472	T2	20051215	DE 60107472	A	20010904	200582 E
			EP 2001963226	A	20010904	
			WO 2001GB3957	A	20010904	

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): GB 200021663 A 20000904; GB 200021790 A 20000905

Patent Details

Number	Kind	Lan	Pg	Dwg	Filing Notes
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WO 2002021417	A2	EN	66	12	
National Designated States,Original: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PH PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW					

Regional Designated States,Original: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW

AU 200184257	A	EN	Based on OPI patent			WO 2002021417
GB 2376107	A	EN	Division of application			GB 200216102

GB 2376108 A EN PCT Application WO 2001GB3957
Based on OPI patent WO 2002021417

GB 2376109 A EN Division of application GB 200216102

GB 2376110 A EN Division of application GB 200216102

EP 1381995 A2 EN PCT Application WO 2001GB3957
Based on OPI patent WO 2002021417

Regional Designated States,Original: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR
IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI TR

US 20040019502 A1 EN Continuation of application WO
2001GB3957

ZA 200301577 A EN 123

EP 1471454 A2 EN Division of application EP 2001963226

Division of patent EP 1381995

Regional Designated States,Original: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR
IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI TR

EP 1381995 B1 EN PCT Application WO 2001GB3957
Related to application EP 200476909
Related to patent EP 1471454
Based on OPI patent WO 2002021417

Regional Designated States,Original: AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE
IT LI LU MC NL PT SE TR

DE 60107472 E DE Application EP 2001963226
PCT Application WO 2001GB3957
Based on OPI patent EP 1381995
Based on OPI patent WO 2002021417

EP 1507227 A2 EN Division of application EP 2001963226
Division of patent EP 1381995

Regional Designated States,Original: AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE
IT LI LU MC NL PT SE TR

ES 2233673 T3 ES Application EP 2001963226
Based on OPI patent EP 1381995

DE 60107472 T2 DE Application EP 2001963226
PCT Application WO 2001GB3957
Based on OPI patent EP 1381995
Based on OPI patent WO 2002021417

Alerting Abstract WO A2

NOVELTY - A web server (50) receives patient drugs records from a pharmacy and support information from a support organization. The patient drugs records include personal information about the patient without revealing his identity. A matching module (72) matches the requirement data in the support information with the personal patient information, to provide targeted support information to the patient.

DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

- 1.Method of enhancing patient's viewing of their personal patient drugs record;
- 2.Prescription reordering system;
- 3.Method of requesting remote repeat prescriptions for patients;
- 4.Method of enhancing checking of patient drugs record;
- 5.Graphical user interface;
- 6.Computer program containing instructions for enhancing patient's viewing of their personal patient drugs record;

7. Integrated patient information management system and
pharmacy information processing module

USE - Patient information management system for use by pharmacists in handling repeat prescription requests and for enabling patients to view their patient drug records, to check drug interactions and also to inform patients of the progress of a prescription request.

ADVANTAGE - Enables more efficient support for an institution such as a nursing home and its patients, as it cuts down the amount of paperwork required for the new or repeat prescriptions. Enables the pharmacists to see the endorsement data before it is finalized and enables it to be edited if incorrect. Confidentiality of the patients data record is maintained while enabling better services to be provided in the support of the desired management of patients.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS - The figure shows the block diagram of the Enigma processing center of the patient information management system.

50 Web server

72 Matching module

Title Terms/Index Terms/Additional Words: PATIENT; INFORMATION; MANAGEMENT;
SYSTEM; MATCH; REQUIRE; DATA; SUPPORT; PERSON; DRUG; RECORD

Class Codes

International Classification (Main): G06F-019/00

International Classification (+ Attributes)

IPC + Level Value Position Status Version

G06F-0017/30 A I R 20060101

G06F-0019/00 A I R 20060101

G06F-0019/00 A N R 20060101

G06F S I R 20060101

G06F-0017/30 C I R 20060101

G06F-0019/00 C I R 20060101

G06F-0019/00 C N R 20060101

ECLA: G06F-017/30B, G06F-019/00M3L, G06F-019/00M3M,

G06F-019/00M5P, G06F-019/00M5P1, G06F-019/00M5R3

ICO: S06F-019:00M3P, S06F-019:00M3L, S06F-019:00M5P

US Classification, Current Main: 705-002000; Secondary: 705-003000,
707-E17005

US Classification, Issued: 7052, 7053

File Segment: EPI;

DWPI Class: S05; T01

Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): S05-G02G1; S05-G02G2; T01-J06A1

27/5/6 (Item 6 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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0012457288 - Drawing available

WPI ACC NO: 2002-403199/200243

XRFX Acc No: N2002-316313

Point-of-sale integrated tracking system for pharmacy, stores digitized signature traced on monitor which displays prescription medication identification and patient information relating to prescription numbers

Patent Assignee: JANG J S (JANG-I)

Inventor: JANG J S

Patent Family (2 patents, 1 countries)

Patent Number	Kind	Date	Application Number	Kind	Date	Update
US 20020027162	A1	20020307	US 2000230714	P	20000907	200243 B
			US 2001945687	A	20010905	
US 6598799	B1	20030729	US 2001945687	A	20010905	200354 E

Priority Applications (no., kind, date): US 2000230714 P 20000907; US 2001945687 A 20010905

Patent Details

Number	Kind	Lan	Pg	Dwg	Filing Notes
US 20020027162	A1	EN	6	1	Related to Provisional US 2000230714

Alerting Abstract US A1

NOVELTY - A sniffer (14) filters bar coded prescription numbers from data scanned by a scanner. A monitor (20) displays prescription medication identification and patient information relating to the prescription numbers retrieved from a database of a computer (22), in a consultation form. The computer stores digitized signatures traced on the monitor.

DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for point-of-sale integrated tracking method.

USE - For tracking delivery of prescription medications from pharmacy.

ADVANTAGE - Provides a tracking system which is efficient and economical.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS - The figure shows the block diagram of point-of-sale integrated tracking system.

14Sniffer

20Monitor

22Computer

Title Terms/Index Terms/Additional Words: POINT; SALE; INTEGRATE; TRACK; SYSTEM; PHARMACEUTICAL; STORAGE; DIGITAL; SIGNATURE; TRACE; MONITOR ; DISPLAY; PRESCRIBED; MEDICATE; IDENTIFY; PATIENT; INFORMATION; RELATED; NUMBER

Class Codes

International Classification (+ Attributes)

IPC + Level Value Position Status Version

G06F-0019/00 A I R 20060101

G06F-0019/00 C I R 20060101

ECLA: G06F-019/00M3M, G06F-019/00M5P, G06F-019/00M5Y

US Classification, Current Main: 235-383000, 235-462250; Secondary:

705-002000

US Classification, Issued: 235383, 7052, 235462.25

File Segment: EPI;

DWPI Class: S05; T01; T04; T05

Manual Codes (EPI/S-X): S05-X; T01-J05B4P; T01-J06A; T04-A03B1; T05-L01C; T05-L01X

B. Patent Files, Full-Text

File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1979-2009/UB=20090806|UT=20090730

(c) 2009 WIPO/Thomson

File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-200932

(c) 2009 European Patent Office

Set	Items	Description
S1	111231	(PHARMAC? OR DRUGGIST? OR APOTHECAR? OR DISPENS? OR DRUGST- ORE? OR DRUG()STORE??) (5N) (ADMINISTRAT? OR MANAGEMENT? OR SYS- TEM?? OR NETWORK??)
S2	906841	DRUG OR DRUGS OR PHARMACEUTICAL?? OR MEDICIN??? OR MEDICAM- ENT?? OR MEDICATION?? OR THERAPEUTIC() (AGENT?? OR COMPOUND??) OR RX OR RXS OR PRESCRIPTION?? OR TREATMENT? ? OR REMEDY OR R- EMEDIES OR DOSAGE?? OR DOSE??
S3	88149	S2(10N) (ORDER? OR REQUEST? OR REQUISITION?)
S4	1072889	SERVER? OR DATABASE? OR DATABANK? OR DATA() (BASE?? OR BANK- ??) OR DB OR DBS OR STORED OR STORAGE OR CATALOG? OR ARCHIVE??
S5	3721	FORMULARY OR FORMULARIES OR PHAMACOPOEIA OR S3(5N) (LIST???? OR COLLECTION? OR COMPILATION?)
S6	98	S5(10N) (RECORD OR RECORDS OR FILE OR FILES OR ENTRY OR ENT- RIES OR DOCUMENT??)
S7	94208	(LABEL? OR STICKER? OR TAG OR TAGS OR TAGG???) (15N) (IDENTI- FICATION OR INFORMATION OR INGREDIENT?? OR CONTENT?? OR COMPO- SITION?? OR FORMULA? OR PROPERTIES OR CONSTITUTION?? OR MAKEUP- P??)
S8	21	S1(S)S6
S9	70	S1(S)S3(S)S5
S10	48	S9(S) (S4 OR S7)
S11	10	S9(S)S4(S)S7
S12	15	S1(S)S5(S)S7
S13	18	S3(S)S4(S)S5(S)S7
S14	19	S10 AND IC=(G06F-019/00 OR G06F-0019/00 OR G06Q-010/00 OR - G06Q-0010/00)
S15	34	S8 OR S11 OR S12 OR S18
S16	16	S15 AND IC=(G06F-019/00 OR G06F-0019/00 OR G06Q-010/00 OR - G06Q-0010/00)
S17	20	S14 OR S16
S18	4	S17 AND AY=1950:2000

18/3,K/3 (Item 3 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00743971 **Image available**

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR MEDICAL COVERING GROUP REQUEST PROCESSING, REVIEW
AND MANAGEMENT

PROCEDE ET APPAREIL DE TRAITEMENT, MISE A JOUR, ET GESTION D'UNE REQUETE
D'UN GROUPE MEDICAL D'ACCOMPAGNEMENT

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

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(Nationality), (For all designated states except: US)

Patent Applicant/Inventor:

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US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)

REISS Robert, 225 Irving Street, Apartment 7, San Francisco, CA 94122, US
, US (Residence), US (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)

Legal Representative:

GLENN Michael A, Glenn Patent Group, Menlo Park, CA 94025, US
Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):
Patent: WO 200057341 A2 20000928 (WO 0057341)
Application: WO 2000US7716 20000322 (PCT/WO US0007716)
Priority Application: US 99125461 19990322

Designated States:

(Protection type is "patent" unless otherwise stated - for applications prior to 2004)

AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GD GE GH
GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN
MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU
ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Word Count: 29314

Main International Patent Class (v7): G06F-019/00

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Claim

... code segment supporting selecting to send at least all of said preliminary request responses.
99 A computing system as recited in Claim 96, wherein said **requested** item is a **prescription**; and wherein said **request** summary collection further containing a future-due request summary.
100. A computing system as recited in Claim 99, wherein said program code segment supporting selecting said first request response of said request detail report...
...of said first summary of said first summary component is further comprised of
1 5 a program code segment supporting selecting to create a view **pharmacy** message response.
105. A computing system as recited in Claim 99, wherein said program code segment supporting selecting said first request response of said request detail report for said first summary...said new prescription with
io said patient identifier, with said medication, with said dosage, with said number of units, with said direction at said filling **pharmacy**.
1 1 3. A computing system as recited in Claim 1 1 21 wherein said program code segment supporting selecting said patient identifier associated with said new prescription to create said...sending said new prescription with said patient identifier, with said medication, with said dosage, with said number of units, with said direction to said filling **pharmacy**.
120. A computing system as recited in Claim 1 1 2, wherein said program code segment supporting authorizing said new prescription with said patient identifier, with said medication, with...

of units, with direction at filling pharmacy to physician

18/3,K/4 (Item 4 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
(c) 2009 WIPO/Thomson. All rts. reserv.
00512815 **Image available**
PHARMACY DRUG MANAGEMENT SYSTEM PROVIDING PATIENT SPECIFIC DRUG DOSING,
DRUG INTERACTION ANALYSIS, ORDER GENERATION, AND PATIENT DATA MATCHING
SYSTEME DE GESTION DE MEDICAMENTS DE PHARMACIE PROCURANT UNE POSOLOGIE DE
MEDICAMENTS SPECIFIQUE AU PATIENT, UNE ANALYSE DES INTERACTIONS
MEDICAMENTEUSES, LA GENERATION DE PRESCRIPTIONS ET UNE ADAPTATION DES
DONNEES DU PATIENT

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

RX COMMUNICATIONS INC,

KAPP Thomas L,

Inventor(s):

KAPP Thomas L,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9944167 A1 19990902

Application: WO 99US3008 19990212 (PCT/WO US9903008)

Priority Application: US 9832512 19980227

Designated States:

(Protection type is "patent" unless otherwise stated - for applications
prior to 2004)

AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GD GE GH
GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN
MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZW
GH GM KE LS MW SD SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE DK
ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE
SN TD TG

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Word Count: 11131

Main International Patent Class (v7): G06F-019/00

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

English Abstract

A pharmacy drug management system provides pharmacy
drug management software for patient-specific drug
dosing, drug interaction analysis, order generation, and
patient data matching. When a drug is added for a patient, the
system detects if the drug is a doser drug requiring precise therapeutic
dosing and also detects if the drug...

...allergies, and the medical condition of the patient. An on-screen order
may then be generated. A doctor or pharmacist thus is aware of any
drug interaction problems before writing an order for the
patient. If a selected drug is a doser drug, the
system uses pharmacokinetic equations specific to the patient
data to calculate the appropriate therapeutic dosing parameters. Through
a therapy management module of the pharmacy drug
management software, a clinical professional may access a
formulary listing available drugs, advisories for drugs, drug and

medical condition information help files, an infusion calculator, a note for recording patient events, access to a patient data matching database for locating therapies for patients with similar medical conditions to the particular patient, and other therapy tools, all from the screen of a computer system...

18/3,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00846428 **Image available**

A MEDICAL PRESCRIPTION TRANSMITTING SYSTEM AND MEDICAL PRESCRIPTION TRANSMITTING METHOD

SYSTEME DE TRANSMISSION DE PRESCRIPTION MEDICALE ET PROCEDE DE TRANSMISSION DE PRESCRIPTION MEDICALE

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

4C GATE LIMITED, Woonjin Bldg. 2F, 340-3, Jamsil-dong, Songpa-gu, Seoul 138-220, KR, KR (Residence), KR (Nationality), (For all designated states except: US)

Patent Applicant/Inventor:

PARK HeeJong, Poongrimshinan APT 306/303 Kwonsun-dong, 1235, Kwonsun-gu, Soowon, Kyunggi-do 441-390, KR, KR (Residence), KR (Nationality), (Designated only for: US)

Legal Representative:

HWANG ChongHwan (agent), 5Fl, Yonji Bldg., 831-27, Yoksam-dong, Gangnam-gu, Seoul 135-080, KR,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200180154 A1 20011025 (WO 0180154)

Application: WO 2001KR625 20010416 (PCT/WO KR0100625)

Priority Application: KR 200019999 20000417; KR 200120009 20010414

Designated States:

(Protection type is "patent" unless otherwise stated - for applications prior to 2004)

AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: Korean

Fulltext Word Count: 13195

Main International Patent Class (v7): G06F-019/00

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Claim

... a medicine order transmission module (6010) by which electronic orders for medicines can be conducted; a remote management module (6020) for updating a program and databases; a warehouse AP (6040) supporting lo businesses such as receiving and order/ stock/ storage and delivery/ accounts/

management of
membership drugstores and electronic order of medicines

9 A system for transmitting prescriptions of claim

8 the medicines order transmission module (6010) comprises a receiving server module

(6011) for receiving electric orders from the drugstore management system (50); a stable stock management module (6012) for stably managing the medicines in stock; a EDI I/F module (6013) for receiving electrical orders in EDI type and transmitting the business list of medicines; a drugstore I/F module (6014) referring the status

of EDI request and stock of a drugstore; a customer DB (6015) saving information about customers; and a stock DB (6016) for referring the stock of warehouse....

18/3,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

(c) 2009 WIPO/Thomson. All rts. reserv.

00837982 **Image available**

PATIENT MEDICATION ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
SYSTEME DE GESTION ET D'EVALUATION DE MEDICAMENTS

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

OMNICARE INC, 1600 RiverCenter II, 100 East RiverCenter Boulevard,
Covington, KY 41011, US, US (Residence), US (Nationality)

Inventor(s):

DITRAPANO Vincent C, 3211 Harwood Lane, Sinking Springs, PA 19608, US,
LEHMAN Mark, 135 Calumet Court, Crestview Hills, KY 41017, US,

Legal Representative:

LEVY Mark P (et al) (agent), Thompson Hine LLP, 2000 Courthouse Plaza
N.E., 10 West Second Street, Dayton, OH 45402-1758, US,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200171641 A2-A3 20010927 (WO 0171641)

Application: WO 2001US9151 20010322 (PCT/WO US0109151)

Priority Application: US 2000533749 20000323

Designated States:

(Protection type is "patent" unless otherwise stated - for applications prior to 2004)

AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ
EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS
LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ
TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Word Count: 5710

Main International Patent Class (v7): G06F-019/00

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... locale or managed care facility of the patient.

However, the most important aspect of the system is that the health and wellness record in the ~~database~~ is reviewed by a pharmacist, who pulls the record and reviews it on a personal computer which is part of the network. The pharmacist is able to review the entire record, including diagnoses and drug regimens, and from that determine whether potential drug-related problems exist. Such drug-related...

...being taken, a drug interaction, an adverse drug interaction (i.e. drug side effects), a drug prescribed but not needed, and/or therapy duplication (two drugs of the same class being prescribed). In order to assist the pharmacist in making his or her evaluation of the drug regimen embodied in the health and wellness record, the pharmacist may access various background ~~databases~~ which would include a drug ~~formulary~~, and a proprietary ~~database~~ of clinical algorithms. As a result of the review, and with the assistance of the background ~~databases~~, the pharmacist will make appropriate recommendations, in the form of annotations and notes added to the health and wellness record, regarding changes, if any, in...

III. Text Search Results from Dialog

A. NPL Files, Abstract

File 583:Gale Group Globalbase(TM) 1986-2002/Dec 13
(c) 2002 Gale/Cengage
File 474:New York Times Abs 1969-2009/Aug 13
(c) 2009 The New York Times
File 475:Wall Street Journal Abs 1973-2009/Aug 13
(c) 2009 The New York Times
File 35:Dissertation Abs Online 1861-2009/Jul
(c) 2009 ProQuest Info&Learning
File 65:Inside Conferences 1993-2009/Aug 12
(c) 2009 BLDSC all rts. reserv.
File 99:Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs 1983-2009/Jul
(c) 2009 The HW Wilson Co.
File 256:TecTrends 1982-2009/Aug W2
(c) 2009 Info.Sources Inc. All rights res.
File 2:INSPEC 1898-2009/Aug W1
(c) 2009 The IET
File 42:Pharm. News Index 1974-2009/Jul W3
(c) 2009 ProQuest Info&Learning
File 74:Int.Pharm.Abs 1970-2009/May B1
(c) 2009 The Thomson Corporation
File 56:Computer and Information Systems Abstracts 1966-2009/Aug
(c) 2009 CSA.
File 108:Aerospace and High Technology Database 1962-2009/Aug
(c) 2009 CSA.
File 8:Ei Compendex(R) 1884-2009/Aug W1
(c) 2009 Elsevier English Info. Inc.
File 144:Pascal 1973-2009/Aug W2
(c) 2009 INIST/CNRS
File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1990-2009/Aug W1
(c) 2009 The Thomson Corp
File 434:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci 1974-1989/Dec
(c) 2006 The Thomson Corp
File 95:TEME-Technology & Management 1989-2009/Jul W3
(c) 2009 FIZ TECHNIK
File 553:Wilson Bus. Absolute 1982-2009/Aug
(c) 2009 The HW Wilson Co

Set	Items	Description
S1	132464	(PHARMAC? OR DRUGGIST? OR APOTHECAR? OR DISPENS? OR DRUGSTORE? OR DRUG()STORE??)(5N)(ADMINISTRAT? OR MANAGEMENT? OR SYSTEM?? OR NETWORK??)
S2	9147667	DRUG OR DRUGS OR PHARMACEUTICAL?? OR MEDICIN??? OR MEDICAMENT?? OR MEDICATION?? OR THERAPEUTIC() (AGENT?? OR COMPOUND??) OR RX OR RXS OR PRESCRIPTION?? OR TREATMENT? ? OR REMEDY OR REMEDIES OR DOSAGE?? OR DOSE??
S3	352900	S2(S) (ORDER? OR REQUEST? OR REQUISITION?)
S4	3087732	SERVER? OR DATABASE? OR DATABANK? OR DATA() (BASE?? OR BANK??) OR DB OR DBS OR STORED OR STORAGE OR CATALOG? OR ARCHIVE??
S5	11594	FORMULARY OR FORMULARIES OR PHARMACOPOEIA OR S3(5N) (LIST????

OR COLLECTION? OR COMPILATION?)

S6 857 S5(S)(RECORD OR RECORDS OR FILE OR FILES OR ENTRY OR ENTRIES OR DOCUMENT?)

S7 149062 (LABEL? OR STICKER? OR TAG OR TAGS OR TAGG???) (S) (IDENTIFICATION OR INFORMATION OR INGREDIENT?? OR CONTENT?? OR COMPOSITION?? OR FORMULA? OR PROPERTIES OR CONSTITUTION?? OR MAKEUP???)

S8 291 S1 AND S6

S9 174 S8 AND S3

S10 46 S9 AND (S4 OR S7)

S11 3 S9 AND S4 AND S7

S12 435 S3 AND S6

S13 6 S12 AND S4 AND S7

S14 3 S13 NOT S11

S15 575 S1 AND S3 AND S5

S16 6 S15 AND S4 AND S7

S17 11 S3 AND S4 AND S5 AND S7

S18 54 S10 OR S11 OR S13 OR S14 OR S16 OR S17

S19 14 S18 NOT S18/2000:2009

S20 14 RD (unique items)

20/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 474)

DIALOG(R)File 474:New York Times Abs

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00358191 NYT Sequence Number: 013531730128

(Gov Rockefeller sends to NYS Legis 9 consumer protection bills, including measure to require every pharmacy to post state list of 150 most frequently ordered prescription drugs and pharmacy's current retail prices; cites '72 survey of 100 drug stores in NYC area which indicated as much as 400% difference between prescription prices; survey also demonstrated that members of different races 'were charged different prices for same prescription'; NYS Pharmacy Bd, under proposed bill, will draw up list and distribute it to all pharmacies for 'conspicuous' posting; Rockefeller proposes measure that will permit pharmacists to substitute less-expensive generic or other brand name equivalent drug for brand name drug prescribed; another bill will require that drug labels disclose specific or brand name of drug and quantity and strength dispensed; 3d measure will permit pharmacists to ad 'definite fixed prices' for drugs, subject to any ad standards Regents Bd may set; also proposes bill that would increase from \$30 a wk to \$85 salary that must be earned by worker before he is subject to wage garnishments; indus comr would be empowered to help any employee unlawfully discharged because of a garnishee of his wages; offers measure to combat fraudulent process serving by requiring process servers to maintain records and by expanding information required to prove service of legal papers; proposes installment-buying measure that would strengthen financial remedies available to consumers for

New York Times, Col. 1, Pg. 47

Sunday January 28 1973

DOCUMENT TYPE: Newspaper JOURNAL CODE: NYT LANGUAGE: English

RECORD TYPE: Abstract

DESCRIPTORS: ADVERTISING; CONSUMER CREDIT; CONSUMER PROTECTION; COURTS; CREDIT (GENERAL); DRUGS AND DRUG TRADE; GARNISHMENTS; LABELING AND LABELS

; LABOR; PROCESS SERVERS; STANDARDS AND STANDARDIZATION; WAGES AND SALARIES
PERSONAL NAMES: FARBER, MYRON A; ROCKEFELLER, NELSON ALDRICH (1908-79)
GEOGRAPHIC NAMES: NEW YORK STATE; UNITED STATES (1973 PART 1)

20/5/2 (Item 1 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC
(c) 2009 The IET. All rts. reserv.
03076991
Title: System eases pharmacy's paper flow
Journal: Canadian Datasystems, vol.15, no.5, pp.70
Country of Publication: Canada
Publication Date: May 1983
ISSN: 0008-3364
CODEN: CNDSAE
Language: English
Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)
Treatment: Application (A)
Abstract: There are some 30 pharmacy chains and independents in Saskatchewan, British Columbia, Alberta, and Ontario currently using the CADO Systems 20/24 minicomputer to process a combined total of 100000 prescription orders each month. BDM, developer of the pharmacy-oriented software, installed its first pharmacy system in 1977. The software includes programs that process new and refill prescription orders, labels, inventory control reports, pharmacist's formulary summaries, controlled substance reports and an array of financial accounting items. One of the most popular elements of the package is that of patient profiles. The CADO-BDM system automates the profile-keeping chores and allows expansion of the records to include data concerning each customer's physician, allergies, and record of drug interactions (0 refs.)
Subfile(s): C (Computing & Control Engineering); D (Information Technology for Business)
Descriptors: medical administrative data processing
Identifiers: pharmacy; CADO Systems 20/24 minicomputer; prescription orders; BDM; pharmacy-oriented software; pharmacy system; patient profiles; CADO-BDM system
Classification Codes: C7140 (Medical administration); D2060 (Health care applications of IT)
INSPEC Update Issue: 1983-008
Copyright: 1983, IEE

20/5/3 (Item 1 from file: 74)
DIALOG(R)File 74:Int.Pharm.Abs
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00220186 30-14309
INITIAL EXPERIENCE WITH THE NEW JCAHO MEDICATION USAGE INDICATOR MU-7 MONITORING PATIENT RESPONSE
Dalton-Bunnow, M. F.; Halvachs, F. J.
Deaconess Hospital, 6150 Oakland Ave., St. Louis, MO 63139, USA
ASHP Midyear Clinical Meeting, V28, (Dec), pP-82(D), 1993
Abstract of Meeting Presentation
LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Abstract

An initial experience with the new JCAHO medication usage indicators is described. Data collection methodology and resultant actions of pharmacy and therapeutics committee members are described. This report describes an initial experience with the MU-7 medication usage indicator; monitoring patient response. Computer technology was utilized to collect data for the indicator. Pharmacy drug orders were downloaded from the pharmacy dispensing software (Digimedics-Mediware, Scotts Valley, CA), and laboratory values were downloaded from the laboratory computer system (Sunquest, Phoenix, AZ). Downloaded ASCII files from these two systems were joined into the same separate data base (Alpha Four, Burlington, MA), on a quarterly basis. Once computer technology methods were established, little time was needed to continue the ongoing monitor. Methodology and potentials for data collection errors are discussed.

Reporting of results of these indicators to pharmacy and therapeutics committees may bring important issues to the meeting which may facilitate the initiation of continuous quality assurance (CQI) actions. Our initial experience in data collection has set the groundwork for a series of evaluations and actions to be taken in the future.

DESCRIPTORS: Practice Interest Areas -- Quality Assurance/Drug Use Evaluation, meeting presentations; ASHP meeting abstracts -- quality assurance, patient response monitoring; Computers -- hospital pharmacy, quality assurance, patient response monitoring; Quality assurance -- hospital pharmacy, patient response monitoring; Pharmacy, institutional, hospital -- quality assurance, patient response monitoring; Administration -- hospital pharmacy, quality assurance, patient response monitoring; Standards -- quality assurance, patient response monitoring; Joint Commission on Accreditation of Healthcare Organizations -- standards, patient response monitoring, hospital pharmacy computers

SECTION HEADINGS: Information processing & literature (25); Institutional pharmacy practice (02)

20/5/4 (Item 2 from file: 74)
DIALOG(R)File 74:Int.Pharm.Abs
(c) 2009 The Thomson Corporation. All rts. reserv.
00172440 27-08543
MAXIMIZING THE USE OF PHARMACISTS' INTERVENTIONS
Shane, R.; White, J.; Saltiel, E.
Cedars-Sinai Medical Center, 8700 Beverly Blvd., Room A-845, Los Angeles, CA 90048, USA
ASHP Annual Meeting, V47, (Jun), PHH-34, 1990
Abstract of Meeting Presentation
LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Abstract

The objective of this report is to demonstrate a system for maximizing the utilization of pharmacists' interventions. Our Pharmacy Department has developed a mechanism to document interventions as part of an ongoing Drug Usage Evaluation Program. The approval of the Pharmacy and Therapeutics Committee was obtained to utilize the American Hospital Formulary Service Drug Information text as the criteria for rational drug use. On a bimonthly basis, approximately sixty significant interventions and the

consequences that would have occurred had these interventions not been performed are summarized in a report. The interventions are sorted into the following categories: allergies, drug interactions, dosage errors of a 2- to 10-fold magnitude, cost containment, drug selection, and miscellaneous. The report is then presented to the Pharmacy and Therapeutics Committee and subsequently submitted to the Quality Assurance Committee. Additionally, the interventions are reported to Hospital Administration on a quarterly basis. Recently, the interventions have been entered into a database in order to identify trends in drug therapy. Specifically, the interventions are sorted by category, drug, physician, medical service, pharmacist and patient.

As a result, the interventions can be utilized to target drugs for more in-depth evaluation, evaluate the quality of pharmacy services provided, fulfill JCAHO requirements for Drug Usage Evaluation, provide input to the medical staff for use in the privileging and reappointment process, and market the benefit of pharmacy services to Hospital Administration.

Documentation of pharmacists' interventions is a recognized mechanism for demonstrating the value of clinical pharmacy services. The ability to sort the interventions as described has enabled us to impact the quality of care provided, fulfill regulatory requirements and justify our services to Hospital Administration.

Weiss

DESCRIPTORS: ASHP meeting abstracts -- pharmacists interventions;
Pharmacists, hospital -- role, clinical pharmacy services; Clinical
pharmacy -- services, pharmacists role
SECTION HEADINGS: Institutional pharmacy practice (02)

20/5/5 (Item 3 from file: 74)
DIALOG(R)File 74:Int.Pharm.Abs
(c) 2009 The Thomson Corporation. All rts. reserv.
00165601 27-01698
IMPLEMENTATION OF A STANDARDIZED CRASH CART EXCHANGE SYSTEM
Sauer, M. L.; Reu, P.
West Suburban Hospital Medical Center, Erie at Austin, Oak Park, IL 6030Z,
USA
ASHP Midyear Clinical Meeting, V24, (Dec), pP-335 D, 1989
Abstract of Meeting Presentation
LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Abstract

The purpose of this project was to standardize this 200-bed hospital's crash cart contents and to implement a reliable house-wide cart exchange system. Previously, all cart medications were stored in foam-lined trays which followed no alphabetical or pharmacological arrangement. The carts did not lock and the equipment contents varied between nursing units and hospital departments. Nursing required constant access to the contents in order to verify the location of the supplies each shift. The familiarity with the carts was necessary due to the lack of a code team or specified personnel to respond to code situations.

Following an update of the medication to meet the guidelines for cardiopulmonary resuscitation and emergency cardiac care for pediatric and adult patients, house-wide cart contents standards were revised. The drugs were arranged in alphabetical order according to their

generic name and clearly labeled with the generic and trade name (where necessary), the concentration and the stock quantity. Schematic charts allowed nurses to retain familiarity with drugs. Expiration dates were listed on one label and a locking system was devised to assure security. An interdepartmental effort resulted in Pharmacy/Nursing/Central Service cooperation for a total cart exchange. The entire hospital currently benefits from the constant availability of secure crash carts, ensuring the consistent response to a code even in the absence of a Code Team.

Webster

DESCRIPTORS: Practice Interest Areas -- Quality Assurance/Drug Use
Evaluation, meeting presentations; ASHP meeting abstracts -- emergency carts exchange system; Drugs -- emergency, carts exchange system; Equipment -- carts, emergency, exchange system; Hospitals -- emergency services, crash cart exchange system; Drug distribution systems -- emergency services, crash cart exchange system

SECTION HEADINGS: Institutional pharmacy practice (02)

20/5/6 (Item 4 from file: 74)

DIALOG(R)File 74:Int.Pharm.Abs

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00115933 23-04470

DIRECT ORDER ENTRY BY PHYSICIANS IN A COMPUTERIZED HOSPITAL INFORMATION SYSTEM

Schroeder, C. G.; Pierpaoli, P. G.

Technicon Data Systems Corp., 5887 Glenridge Dr., Atlanta, GA 30328

American Journal of Hospital Pharmacy (USA), V43, (Feb), p355-359, 1986

CODEN: AJHPA9 ISSN: 0002-9289 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Abstract

Implementation of a policy encouraging direct medication order entry by physicians in a computerized hospital information system is described.

A fully integrated database system was implemented with terminals available in the patient care areas, making order entry uncomplicated and typing unnecessary. When entering medication orders, the physician can select screens that display either general order or special order sets that are similar to preprinted order sheets. A program was developed by the pharmacy and nursing departments to help the physicians learn to use the computer system. Physicians were offered a training program that could be taken in one 6-h session or a 6 one-h segments. Pharmacy technicians were trained to assist physicians with order entry in the patient care areas during the implementation phase.

Hospital policy requires that orders not personally entered by the physician must be written by hand in the patient chart and reviewed and entered into the computer system by a pharmacist before being dispensed. The delays inherent in this procedure give physicians an incentive to use the terminals.

It was concluded that the policy encouraging direct order entry by physicians is broadly accepted and enables the hospital to standardize drug therapy ordering and adhere to the formulary. (6 references)

DESCRIPTORS: Physicians -- medication orders, computers, hospitals; Medication orders -- computers, physicians, hospitals; Computers -- medication orders, physicians, computers; Pharmacists, hospital -- role, physician education, computerized medication orders; Nursing -- role, physician education, computerized medication orders; Education -- physicians, medication orders, computers, hospitals; Education, pharmaceutical -- technicians, medication orders, computers, hospitals; Administration -- medication orders, physicians, computers, hospitals; Hospitals -- medication orders, physicians, computers

SECTION HEADINGS: Information processing & literature (25); Institutional pharmacy practice (02)

20/5/7 (Item 5 from file: 74)
DIALOG(R)File 74:Int.Pharm.Abs
(c) 2009 The Thomson Corporation. All rts. reserv.
00103920 22-02967
PHARMACY COMPUTER SYSTEM AT THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY HOSPITALS
Moore, T. D.; Dzierba, S. H.; Miller, A.
Dept. of Pharm., Ohio State Univ. Hosp., 410 W. 10th Ave., Columbus, OH 43210
American Journal of Hospital Pharmacy (USA), V41, (Nov), p2384-2389, 1984
CODEN: AJHPA9 ISSN: 0002-9289 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Abstract

The pharmacy computer system designed, developed, and implemented at the Ohio State University Hospitals is described.

The computer system was developed to make more efficient use of hospital facilities and professional staff time. The pharmacy system operates on the mainframe hospital system using computer terminals with light-pen and keyboard access. Current online applications include order entry, patient profiles, pharmacokinetic calculations and preparation of unit-dose cart fill lists. Batch processing functions include drug use review, drug interactions and financial management reports. Approximately 95% of unit-dose orders and 20% of IV orders are conditionally entered by pharmacy technicians for subsequent verification by pharmacists. The system saves considerable staff time in the IV admixture and billing areas.

Disadvantages of the system include its dependence on another department for patient admission, transfer and discharge information and delays in obtaining approval for program modifications and new applications.

The advantages of the pharmacy computer system lie in its ability to access information from other computerized databases in the hospital; future modifications and enhancements to the system are discussed.

DESCRIPTORS: Pharmacists, hospital -- role, computer applications; Personnel, pharmacy -- supportive, role, computers, hospitals; Time -- pharmacists, hospital, effects, computer systems; Additives -- injections, hospital pharmacy computers; Pharmacy, institutional, hospital -- computers, systems; Computers -- hospital pharmacy, systems; Ohio State University Hospitals -- computers, pharmacy systems; Patient information

-- profile, hospital pharmacy computers; Pharmacokinetics -- calculations, hospital pharmacy computers; Drug distribution systems -- unit-dose, hospital pharmacy computers; Drug utilization -- computers, hospital pharmacy applications; Drug interactions -- computers, hospital pharmacy applications; Economics -- financial management, hospital pharmacy reports, computers; Reports -- financial management, hospital pharmacy computers

SECTION HEADINGS: Institutional pharmacy practice (02); Information processing & literature (25)

20/5/8 (Item 6 from file: 74)
DIALOG(R)File 74:Int.Pharm.Abs
(c) 2009 The Thomson Corporation. All rts. reserv.
00021642 11-0382
COMPUTER-ASSISTED INTRAVENOUS ADMIXTURE SYSTEM
Souder, D. E.; Gouveia, W. A.; Sheretz, D.; Zielstorff, R.; Jones, F. E.
Laboratory of Computer Science, Massachusetts General Hospital, Fruit
Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02114
American Journal of Hospital Pharmacy (USA), V30, (Nov), p1015-1020, 1973
CODEN: AJHPA9 ISSN: 0002-9289 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Abstract

An I.V. admixture system in which a physician's written order is communicated to a pharmacist who, using a cathode ray tube, inputs the order into an on line, interactive, time-shared computer system is described.

The computer stores census, formulary and patient information for 2 pediatric care units. Upon entry, each order is checked against several programmed criteria, violation of which requires an override. Once verified, the order is added to the patient's data base, and a teleprinter produces appropriate labels from which the admixtures are prepared. In addition, various review functions, work lists and statistical reports are generated.

Evaluation of the service led to the conclusion that the system effects: (1) more communication among health care professional regarding I.V. therapy and standards; (2) improved patient therapy because of the system of checks and overrides and complete, legible labels; and (3) greater efficiency in the centralized I.V. admixture area.

Lentine (8 references)

DESCRIPTORS: Additives -- injections, computers, systems, in hospital; Injections -- intravenous, additives, computer systems, in hospital; Automation, data processing, computers -- injections, intravenous, additives, systems, in hospital; Pharmacy, institutional, hospital -- additives, injections, computer systems; Patient information -- computers, use, in I.V. additive program; Labeling -- computers, teleprinter, in I.V. admixture program; Medication orders -- computers, use, in I.V. admixture program

SECTION HEADINGS: Information processing & literature (25); Institutional pharmacy practice (02)

20/5/9 (Item 7 from file: 74)
DIALOG(R)File 74:Int.Pharm.Abs
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00016685 10-4240

DRUG DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM IN THE RAM-BAM HOSPITAL

[Anonymous]

Ram-Bam Hospital, Haifa, Israel

Harakeach Haivri, V15, (Nov 5), p306-310, 1972

CODEN: HAROA2 ISSN: 0334-2603 LANGUAGE: Hebrew RECORD TYPE: Abstract

A discussion of a ward cart system of drug distribution is presented.

The pharmacist checks the case history sheets and restocks the cart.

Drugs are packed in standard containers labeled with generic and trade names and the ASHP American Hospital Formulary Service code number. The cart also carries a small supply of emergency drugs. Reserve stock stored in ward cupboards is checked and ordered by a pharmacist.

DESCRIPTORS: Pharmacists, hospital -- drug distribution systems
, carts, controlled by pharmacy; Drug distribution systems -- carts
, pharmacy, control; Hospitals -- drug distribution systems,
carts, pharmacy controlled

SECTION HEADINGS: Institutional pharmacy practice (02)

20/5/10 (Item 8 from file: 74)

DIALOG(R)File 74:Int.Pharm.Abs

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00010595 09-1139

MANUAL SYSTEM TO ELIMINATE HANDWRITTEN MEDICATION ORDER

TRANSCRIPTIONS

White, P. H.; McLeod, D. C.

Pharmacy Services, Catawba Memorial Hospital, Hickory, North Carolina 28601

American Journal of Hospital Pharmacy (USA), V29, (Feb), p147-152, 1972

CODEN: AJHPA9 ISSN: 0002-9289 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Abstract

A manual system has been developed at Catawba Memorial Hospital to eliminate all handwritten transcriptions of physicians' medication orders.

A photocopy of the physician's handwritten orders is received in the pharmacy and used as the dispensing prescription or requisition. For each drug item in the hospital formulary, small labels containing the name, strength, dosage form and computer code number have been printed with a labeling machine. One of these labels is used to identify the drug on the charging voucher and the pharmacy sends another to the nursing unit to be placed in the nursing medication Kardex, and twice daily a photocopy of the Kardex is placed in the patient's chart for benefit of the physician. These are the only medication documents; thus, all handwritten transcriptions are eliminated.

The primary advantages are legibility of medication documents, standardized pharmaceutical nomenclature, increased safety, efficient utilization of supportive personnel and easy patient billing. Standardization of nomenclature helps educate health professionals and promotes rational drug therapy.

Benson (2 references)

DESCRIPTORS: Medication orders -- physicians, manual system to
eliminate transcriptions, at hospital; Physicians -- medication

orders, manual system to eliminate transcriptions, at hospital;
Hospitals -- medication orders, physicians, manual
system to eliminate transcriptions; Pharmacy, institutional,
hospital -- medication orders, physicians, manual system to
eliminate transcriptions; Prescriptions -- hospitals, manual system
to eliminate medication order transcriptions
SECTION HEADINGS: Institutional pharmacy practice (02)

20/5/11 (Item 9 from file: 74)
DIALOG(R)File 74:Int.Pharm.Abs
(c) 2009 The Thomson Corporation. All rts. reserv.
00008196 08-3310
EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT DRUGS
Maudlin, R. K.; Owyang, E.
Washington State University, Pullman, Washington
Hospitals, V45, (May 1), p88-92, 1971
CODEN: HOSIAJ LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Abstract

A reorganization of the emergency service drug supply resulted
in a marked decrease in the cost of drugs per patient visit, control
of manufacturers samples, improved labeling, ordering and working
relationships.

Nursing and medical advice was utilized to develop a formulary
listing 143 dosage forms of 89 drugs to be packaged in unit-dose packages,
stored in 90 plastic labeled drawers and replenished on a
weekly basis. A crash cart was obtained and stocked and a 3x5 card
file noting uses, side effects and doses of formulary drugs was
prepared.

Pharmacy residents, interns and selected senior students work in the
emergency room.

DESCRIPTORS: Drugs -- emergency, system, in hospital pharmacy;
Emergency kits -- drugs, system, in hospital pharmacy;
Pharmacy, institutional, hospital -- drugs, emergency, system
, in pharmacy; Costs -- drugs, emergency, system, in hospital
pharmacy; Labeling -- drugs, emergency, system, in hospital
pharmacy; Packaging -- unit-dose, drugs, emergency, in hospital
pharmacy; Hospitals -- emergency department, drugs supply
system; Drug information -- emergency department, card file notes
uses, doses and side effects

SECTION HEADINGS: Institutional pharmacy practice (02)

20/5/12 (Item 1 from file: 108)
DIALOG(R)File 108:Aerospace and High Technology Database
(c) 2009 CSA. All rts. reserv.
0003273439 IP ACCESSION NO: A08-99-694791
Interactive medication ordering system
Albaum, David; Inokuchi, Jeff; Kitayama, Denis; Wada, Glen; Wong, Ray;
Komoto, Brian, USA
PUBLISHER URL:
<http://patft.uspto.gov/netacgi/nph-Parser?Sect1=PTO2&Sect2=HITOFF&u=/netagt/ml/PTO/search-adv.htm&r=1&p=1&f=G&l=50&d=PTXT&S1=5758095.PN.&OS=pn/5758095&RS=PN/5758095>

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
RECORD TYPE: Abstract
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Aerospace & High Technology

ABSTRACT:

A system and method for ordering and prescribing drugs for a patient. This system includes an improved process for facilitating and automating the process of drug order entry. The user may interact with the system in a variety of ways such as keyboard, mouse, pen-base entry or voice entry. The system includes a database containing medical prescribing and drug information which is both general and patient-specific. The system also permits the user to view current and previously prescribed medications for any patient. The system can alert the user to potentially adverse situations as a result of the prescribed medication based on information in the database. The system also can automatically determine product selection based on descriptions and can automatically communicate the order to a pharmacy. Further, the system includes a means for automatically displaying messages to the user relating to predetermined situations. For example, such situations may include a medication which is not available in the formulary or the prescription of a non-recommended medication. The system streamlines the order entry process and makes information important to the drug ordering process easily available.

DESCRIPTORS: Databases; Drugs; Order disorder; Patients; Data
base management systems; Messages; Keyboards; Voice; Automation
SUBJ CATG: 99, General

20/5/13 (Item 1 from file: 34)
DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci
(c) 2009 The Thomson Corp. All rts. reserv.
07390176 Genuine Article#: 159FQ Number of References: 8
Title: ASHP national survey of pharmacy practice in acute care settings:
Prescribing and transcribing - 1998
Author(s): Ringold DJ (REPRINT) ; Santell JP; Schneider PJ; Arenberg S
Corporate Source: WILLAMETTE UNIV, ATKINSON GRAD SCH
MANAGEMENT/SALEM//OR/97301 (REPRINT); ASHP, CTR PHARM PRACTICE
MANAGEMENT/BETHESDA//MD/; OHIO STATE UNIV, LATIOLAIS LEADERSHIP
PROGRAM/COLUMBUS//OH/43210; ASHP, MKT RES DIV/BETHESDA//MD/
Journal: AMERICAN JOURNAL OF HEALTH-SYSTEM PHARMACY, 1999, V56, N2 (JAN 15)
, P142-157
ISSN: 1079-2082 Publication date: 19990115
Publisher: AMER SOC HEALTH-SYSTEM PHARMACISTS, 7272 WISCONSIN AVE,
BETHESDA, MD 20814
Language: English Document Type: ARTICLE
Geographic Location: USA
Subfile: CC LIFE--Current Contents, Life Sciences; CC CLIN--Current
Contents, Clinical Medicine
Journal Subject Category: PHARMACOLOGY & PHARMACY
Abstract: Results of the 1998 ASHP national survey of pharmacy practice in
acute care settings that pertain to prescribing and transcribing
practices are presented.
Pharmacy directors at 1058 general and children's medical-surgical

hospitals in the United States were surveyed by mail. Data on hospital characteristics were supplied by SMG Marketing Group, Inc.; the survey sample was drawn from SMG's hospital database.

The response rate was 51.8%. Respondents reported that at least 90% of hospital and health-system pharmacy and therapeutics (P&T) committees are responsible for formulary development and management, drug policy development, medication-use evaluation, adverse-drug-reaction reporting, and medication error monitoring. More than 90%, of the facilities use pharmaco-economic, clinical and therapeutic, and cost information in formulary development; 83% have a medication-use-evaluation program designed to improve prescribing; more than 95% have P&T committees, infection control committees, and quality control committees; and more than 80% provide pharmacist consultations on drug information, dosage adjustments for patients with renal impairment, antimicrobials, and pharmacokinetics. A majority of respondents reported that accurate transcription of medication orders is ensured by use of standardized physician order forms, clarification of illegible orders, reconciliation of medication administration records (MARs) and pharmacy profiles at least daily, and use of computer-generated MARs.

The 1998 ASHP survey results suggest that pharmacists in acute care settings have positioned themselves well to improve the prescribing and transcription components of the medication-use process.

Descriptors--Author Keywords: administration ; American Society of Health-System Pharmacists ; clinical pharmacy ; computers ; data collection ; drug use ; formularies ; medication orders ; organizations ; pharmaceutical services ; pharmacists, hospital ; pharmacy and therapeutics committee ; pharmacy, institutional, hospital ; prescribing

Identifiers--KeyWord Plus(R): MEDICATION ERROR PREVENTION

Cited References:

*SMG MARK GROUP, 1998, SMG ABR HOSP DAT
*US BUR CENS, 1996, P1937, STAT ABSTR US
ALRECK PL, 1995, P35, SURVEY RES HDB
BLUM KV, 1988, V45, P1902, AM J HOSP PHARM
DILLMAN DA, 1978, MAIL TELEPHONE SURVE
FOLLI HL, 1987, V79, P718, PEDIATRICS
LESAR TS, 1991, V263, P2329, JAMA-J AM MED ASSOC
REEDER CE, 1997, V54, P653, AM J HEALTH-SYST PH

20/5/14 (Item 2 from file: 34)

DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci

(c) 2009 The Thomson Corp. All rts. reserv.

01754092 Genuine Article#: HY168 Number of References: 0

(NO REFS KEYED)

Title: PHARMACOEPIDEMIOLOGY AND MILITARY MEDICAL AUTOMATION - OPPORTUNITY FOR EXCELLENCE

Author(s): GRABENSTEIN JD; SCHROEDER DL; BJORNSEN DC; HARTZEMA AG

Corporate Source: FITZSIMONS ARMY MED CTR/AURORA//CO/80045

Journal: MILITARY MEDICINE, 1992, V157, N6 (JUN), P302-307

Language: ENGLISH Document Type: ARTICLE

Geographic Location: USA

Subfile: SciSearch; CC CLIN--Current Contents, Clinical Medicine

Journal Subject Category: MEDICINE, MISCELLANEOUS

Abstract: Fielding of the Composite Health Care System (CHCS) brings an unparalleled opportunity for medical research. This sophisticated automated medical record system promises pharmacoepidemiologic research of a quality and quantity never before possible. Pharmacoepidemiology provides answers about the validity of beneficial and adverse drug events and aids in individualizing drug therapy. When CHCS eventually encompasses an estimated 9.1 million patients at 166 military hospitals and 588 clinics around the world, it will provide a database capable of supporting sophisticated automated research. In addition to the unprecedented size of this resource, advantages of pharmacoepidemiology performed with the CHCS database include integration of inpatient and outpatient care records, the completeness of prescription and medical records, and the wide socioeconomic spectrum covered in a defined population. Limitations and potential biases of such a database include separate drug formularies at each medical treatment facility, only limited information about nonprescription drug use and single-dose drug orders in clinics, and the mobility of military service members and their families. Pharmacoepidemiology is a tool that will benefit individual members of the military family, as well as advancing the sciences of pharmacy and medicine. Using the CHCS database for this form of research is in the best tradition of military medical research.

B. NPL Files, Full-text

File 610:Business Wire 1999-2009/Aug 13
(c) 2009 Business Wire.

File 613:PR Newswire 1999-2009/Aug 13
(c) 2009 PR Newswire Association Inc

File 634:San Jose Mercury Jun 1985-2009/Aug 07
(c) 2009 San Jose Mercury News

File 810:Business Wire 1986-1999/Feb 28
(c) 1999 Business Wire

File 813:PR Newswire 1987-1999/Apr 30
(c) 1999 PR Newswire Association Inc

File 20:Dialog Global Reporter 1997-2009/Aug 12
(c) 2009 Dialog

File 15:ABI/Inform(R) 1971-2009/Aug 12
(c) 2009 ProQuest Info&Learning

File 624:McGraw-Hill Publications 1985-2009/Aug 12
(c) 2009 McGraw-Hill Co. Inc

File 9:Business & Industry(R) Jul/1994-2009/Aug 11
(c) 2009 Gale/Cengage

File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1990-2009/Jul 21
(c) 2009 Gale/Cengage

File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB 1976-2009/Jul 28
(c) 2009 Gale/Cengage

File 160:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1972-1989
(c) 1999 The Gale Group

File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM) 1983-2009/Jul 15
 (c) 2009 Gale/Cengage
 File 621:Gale Group New Prod.Annou.(R) 1985-2009/Jul 06
 (c) 2009 Gale/Cengage
 File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM) 1987-2009/Jul 21
 (c) 2009 Gale/Cengage
 File 455:Drug News & Perspectives 1992-2005/Aug
 (c) 2005 Prous Science
 File 129:PHIND(Archival) 1980-2009/Jul W1
 (c) 2009 Informa UK Ltd
 File 130:PHIND(Daily & Current) 2009/Aug 12
 (c) 2009 Informa UK Ltd
 File 484:Periodical Abs Plustext 1986-2009/Aug W2
 (c) 2009 ProQuest
 File 47:Gale Group Magazine DB(TM) 1959-2009/Jul 31
 (c) 2009 Gale/Cengage
 File 674:Computer News Fulltext 1989-2006/Sep W1
 (c) 2006 IDG Communications
 File 647:UBM Computer Fulltext 1988-2009/Aug W2
 (c) 2009 UBM, LLC
 File 696:DIALOG Telecom. Newsletters 1995-2009/Aug 12
 (c) 2009 Dialog
 File 369:New Scientist 1994-2009/Aug W1
 (c) 2009 Reed Business Information Ltd.

Set	Items	Description
S1	499653	(PHARMAC? OR DRUGGIST? OR APOTHECAR? OR DISPENS? OR DRUGST-ORE? OR DRUG()STORE??) (5N) (ADMINISTRAT? OR MANAGEMENT? OR SYS-TEM?? OR NETWORK??)
S2	12382913	DRUG OR DRUGS OR PHARMACEUTICAL?? OR MEDICIN??? OR MEDICAM-ENT?? OR MEDICATION?? OR THERAPEUTIC() (AGENT?? OR COMPOUND??) OR RX OR RXS OR PRESCRIPTION?? OR TREATMENT?? OR REMEDY OR RE-MEDIES OR DOSAGE?? OR DOSE??
S3	327190	S2(10N) (ORDER? OR REQUEST? OR REQUISITION?)
S4	11606456	SERVER? OR DATABASE? OR DATABANK? OR DATA() (BASE?? OR BANK-??) OR DB OR DBS OR STORED OR STORAGE OR CATALOG? OR ARCHIVE??
S5	48378	FORMULARY OR FORMULARIES OR PHAMACPOEIA OR S3(5N) (LIST???? OR COLLECTION? OR COMPILATION?)
S6	1046	S5(10N) (RECORD OR RECORDS OR FILE OR FILES OR ENTRY OR ENT-RIES OR DOCUMENT??)
S7	351988	(LABEL? OR STICKER? OR TAG OR TAGS OR TAGG???) (15N) (IDENTI-FICATION OR INFORMATION OR INGREDIENT?? OR CONTENT?? OR COMPO-SITION?? OR FORMULA? OR PROPERTIES OR CONSTITUTION?? OR MAKEUP??)
S8	18	S1(S)S3(S)S6
S9	1370	S1(S)S3(S)S5
S10	82	S9(S) (S4 OR S7)
S11	1	S9(S)S4(S)S7
S12	2	S9(S)S4(S) (LABEL? OR STICKER? OR TAG OR TAGS OR TAGG?)
S13	305	S3(S)S4(S)S5
S14	9	S13(S)S7
S15	13	S13(S) (LABEL? OR STICKER? OR TAG OR TAGS OR TAGG?)
S16	15	S3(S)S4(S)S6
S17	124	S8 OR S10:S12 OR S14:S16
S18	21	S17 NOT S17/2000:2009
S19	14	RD (unique items)

19/3,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 610)
DIALOG(R)File 610:Business Wire
(c) 2009 Business Wire. All rts. reserv.
00155030 19991213347B0010 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
Riverbed's ScoutSync Selected by Healthcare Company BD to Help Save Lives
Business Wire
Monday, December 13, 1999 06:15 EDT
JOURNAL CODE: BW LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT
DOCUMENT TYPE: NEWSWIRE
WORD COUNT: 898

...patient identification," said Walter Kalmans, director of marketing for BD. "Riverbed's ScoutSync serves as the conduit between the handheld device and our Rx/Dx Server, allowing medical professionals to access the hospital database to update patient information, to ensure that the right medication is being given to the right patient, and to ensure that lab specimens are labeled correctly."

"BD's innovative use of ScoutSync for their mission-critical healthcare solutions is further proof of the incredible potential of mobile computing in the..."

19/3,K/2 (Item 1 from file: 613)
DIALOG(R)File 613:PR Newswire
(c) 2009 PR Newswire Association Inc. All rts. reserv.
00126262 19990616NYW016 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
ProxyMed Announces General Release of its Prescribe 2000 Physician Desktop Prescription Management System
PR Newswire
Wednesday, June 16, 1999 07:20 EDT
JOURNAL CODE: PR LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT
DOCUMENT TYPE: NEWSWIRE
WORD COUNT: 712

TEXT:
...system with features that include online prescription writing and refill authorization management, as well as point of care based drug interaction screening and plan specific formulary screening. The system also keeps complete patient medication records and provides a broad set of reporting functions. In addition, the system has new features, which facilitate online prescription ordering with online mail order and retail pharmacies. Prescribe 2000 interfaces to ProxyNet, ProxyMed's National Healthcare Information Network, for connectivity to ProxyMed's leading online pharmacy network.

The initial roll out of the Prescribe 2000 product is part of an initiative in Texas and Florida, which includes Merck Medco Managed Care and...

19/3,K/3 (Item 1 from file: 813)
DIALOG(R)File 813:PR Newswire
(c) 1999 PR Newswire Association Inc. All rts. reserv.

1434061

SFM010

New Prescriber Order Entry Module(IM) (POEM) From First DataBank Helps
Reduce Medication Prescribing Errors

DATE: March 8, 1999

08:04 EST

WORD COUNT: 400

... errors include anything from miscalculation of drug dose to misinterpretation of handwriting," said James L. Wilson, Senior Vice President and Chief Operating Officer of First DataBank. "And, these types of errors are increasing dramatically with the number of medications on the market. First DataBank's Prescriber Order Entry Module promotes both safety and convenience by allowing the prescriber to select from a list that consists only of valid orders."

When the Prescriber Order Entry Module is integrated into a medication order entry application, the prescriber can be prompted with a pick list of common medication orders for the requested drug formulation and intended route of administration. Prescribers can narrow the list even further to display orders valid for an adult patient (ages 15-64) or...

19/3,K/4 (Item 1 from file: 20)

DIALOG(R)File 20:Dialog Global Reporter

(c) 2009 Dialog. All rts. reserv.

01427936

Omnicare Posts Record First Quarter Sales and Earnings; Reports \$.24 Per Diluted Share

BUSINESS WIRE

April 20, 1998

10:25

JOURNAL CODE: WBWE LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT

WORD COUNT: 912

... to make optimal prescribing decisions earlier and will improve the efficacy and quality of care." "The Omnicare Guidelines(R), when combined with our growing clinical database on the geriatric population, plays a critical role in the development of the Company's disease and outcomes management programs, which are increasingly important to...

... during the third quarter, coupled with Coromed, gives us the critical mass needed to be a global full-service resource for clinical research and development, pharmaceuticals, data management and analysis and pharmacoeconomics. It will also allow Omnicare to leverage its core strengths and resources as drug manufacturers increasingly focus on geriatric pharmaceutical care." Concluding, Gemunder said, "The nation's largest provider of professional pharmacy, related consulting and data management services for long-term care, assisted living and other institutional health care facilities. It also provides comprehensive clinical research services for the pharmaceutical and biotechnology..."

19/3,K/5 (Item 1 from file: 15)

DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)

(c) 2009 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

02256180 227058
Employers Push to Manage Prescription Drug Costs
Anonymous
Business & Health v10n6 PP: 43 May 1992
ISSN: 0739-9413 JRNL CODE: BNH

...ABSTRACT: Research Institute. With such increases, employers are relying on various programs to contain costs. Since January 1, 1992, Jefferson Smurfit Corp. has been using a **pharmacy network** in which employees pay copayments up front. One advantage of the managed care pharmacy program is that Jefferson Smurfit can update its membership eligibility files instantly on a **database**. Another cost reduction program that employers are working with is **formularies**, lists of specific medications that employers will pay for. Some drugs are eliminated entirely, while others are either generically substituted for or are therapeutically substituted for. One disadvantage of **formularies** is the restrictions placed on employee's and physician's free choice of **drug treatment**. Mail-order programs and in-house pharmacies are other options employers are using to reduce costs. A disadvantage of not having any sort of managed pharmacy program...

19/3,K/6 (Item 2 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
(c) 2009 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.
01719535 03-70525
Managed care and medication compliance: Implications for chronic depression
Kihlstrom, Lucy Canter
Journal of Behavioral Health Services & Research v25n4 PP: 367-376 Nov 1998
ISSN: 1094-3412 JRNL CODE: MHA
WORD COUNT: 5347

...TEXT: effects on the delivery system. On the one hand, they are specialized organizations that have specific ready-made programs (e.g., formularies, report cards, mail order prescription services) to offer clients. In addition, they operate through a large **network of pharmacies** and, therefore, can obtain volume discounts on drugs. Moreover, many have the financial resources to purchase and maintain state-of-the-art technology such as reporting systems and **databases**

19/3,K/7 (Item 3 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
(c) 2009 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.
00206116 83-17677
System Eases Pharmacy's Paper Flow
Anonymous
Canadian Datasystems v15n5 PP: 70 May 1983
ISSN: 0008-3364 JRNL CODE: CAD

...ABSTRACT: independents throughout western Canada using the system, which runs on CADO Systems 20/24 minicomputers. The software includes applications for processing: 1. new and refill **prescription orders**, 2. **labels**, 3. inventory control reports, 4.

formulary summaries, 5. controlled substance reports, and 6. patient profiles. A standardized program allows pharmacists to provide contract dispensary services to nursing homes. BDM has recently begun marketing the system to US pharmacies.

19/3,K/9 (Item 2 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)
(c) 2009 Gale/Cengage. All rts. reserv.
05843543 Supplier Number: 50357682 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
The New Health Information Networks: CHINTRANETS
Chin, Tyler L.
Health Data Management, p94
Sept, 1998
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Trade
Word Count: 3249

... data in a shared database that anybody can access. It's a huge difference.'

As of early August, more than 90 physicians were accessing an order entry system from Mercy Health Partners, and eligibility verification, drug formulary, provider directory and provider fee schedule databases from Anthem, a Cincinnati-based managed care company with 275,000 covered lives.

Health Bridge uses firewalls between each of the participating organizations to ensure...

19/3,K/10 (Item 3 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)
(c) 2009 Gale/Cengage. All rts. reserv.
05378985 Supplier Number: 48179257 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
FDA Modernization Act: Implications For OTCs
Marketletter, pN/A
Dec 15, 1997
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Newsletter; Trade
Word Count: 1235
TEXT:

...sanitation; cleaning validation, with some specific rationale needed for determining cleaning levels; calibration and inspection documentation; - components used in manufacturing, covering: procedures for receipt, identification, storage, handling, testing and approval or rejection of components; documents showing execution of these procedures; specifications, lists, container cleaning, preprinted container handling; - production and process control...

...had some difficulty here recently, he noted); - production records relating to: quality control review; unexplained discrepancies; annual reviews to ensure adequate evaluation of manufacturing processes; - label controls records relating to: written procedures in place for receipt identification, storage, handling, sampling, examination or testing of labels; documents showing execution of these procedures; - lab controls and testing records relating to: data supporting expiration dating or exemption from expiration dating; documents

showing specific...

...differing from, or not identical to, a requirement under the FD&C Act, the Poison Prevention Packaging Act of 1970 or the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act. For drugs subject to the OTC Drug Review, but not yet under a final monograph, a state may not establish a requirement where the ...

...may make a drug available only by prescription, even if the FDA has approved it as an OTC. The Act requires a nonprescription drug's labeling to carry the quantity or proportion of each active ingredient and the name of each inactive ingredient. An alphabetical list of the inactive ingredients must appear on the retail package's outside container and also on the immediate container, if deemed appropriate by the FDA, but no trade secret is required to be divulged. Cosmetic drugs will continue to list the cosmetic ingredients in descending order or predominance rather than in alphabetical order. A phase-in period for the new label requirements is probable. Under the FDA's new OTC records inspection authority, records must be properly maintained to show a company is in compliance with...

19/3,K/11 (Item 4 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)
(c) 2009 Gale/Cengage. All rts. reserv.
05197103 Supplier Number: 47930019
Technology facilitates service at Rite Aid.
Chain Drug Review, pRX11
August 25, 1997
Language: English Record Type: Abstract
Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Tabloid; Trade

ABSTRACT:

Rite Aid Corp. utilizes technology in its effort to deliver a wide range of options and services in pharmacy delivery and management. Among the systems that the company is either using or developing in its prescription drug business are automatic replenishment; a formulary compliance and market share program; an automatic generics opportunity identifier; an automated pharmacy that uses mail-order processing technology in a retail location; a centralized database for the company's drug therapy compliance program; and a system that audits claims on all third-party prescriptions. Rite also offer services such as prescription benefits management and mail-order prescription.

19/3,K/12 (Item 5 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)
(c) 2009 Gale/Cengage. All rts. reserv.
04536851 Supplier Number: 46666164 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
Building a Case for Bar Coding
Health Data Management, p78
Sept, 1996
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Trade
Word Count: 1606

... storeroom to collect the patient's medications for the next 24 hours, placing them in small containers in a large cart.

Before leasing the automated system, Piedmont pharmacists and technicians would enter all orders into the order entry system and print out a master list of all medications for all patients in the 500-bed hospital. Technicians would fill each order, print a label for the container and send them all to the...

19/3,K/13 (Item 1 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
(c) 2009 Gale/Cengage. All rts. reserv.
01104397 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 00668147
Analysis of the Online Order Entry Process in an Integrated Hospital Information System.

Ogura, Hisakazu; Sagara, Etsuro; Yamamoto, Koji; Furutani, Hiroshi; Kitazoe, Yasuhiro; Takeda, Yoshihiko
Computers in Biology and Medicine, v15, n6, p381-393
Winter, 1985
ISSN: 0010-4825 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: ABSTRACT

ABSTRACT: Time duration of order entries by physicians has been determined by the Kochi Medical School Hospital in Kochi, Japan. Doctors' order entries update an Integrated Medical Information System (IMIS). Pharmacy orders require a single or multiple drug selection from a listing of 1600 drugs; dosage, frequency, and duration are also specified. Required clinical tests are selected from 834 possibilities in 33 categories. Physicians choose from 178...

19/3,K/14 (Item 2 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
(c) 2009 Gale/Cengage. All rts. reserv.
01023607 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 00501034
Pharmacy Computerization: A Rational Step Forward.
Skrocki, R.
Computers in Healthcare, v4, n4, p28
April, 1983
ISSN: 0745-1075 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: ABSTRACT

ABSTRACT: Two years ago at Holy Family Hospital of Des Plaines, Illinois, it was recognized that the task of profiling pharmacy orders and updating medication profiles, cart file lists and medication administration records was becoming too cumbersome for their current systems. Preliminary analysis indicated the need for a large magnetic memory device with on-line real-time inquiry and updating capabilities. The requirements of a computer system were compiled with the help of the hospital's data processing department. The Travenol Pharmacy System (TPS) was selected basically for its high degree of flexibility. The final step before acquisition was preparing and presenting a detailed cost-benefit analysis. The...

IV. Additional Resources Searched

LexisNexis

You searched for: {{{pharmac* or druggist* or apothecari* or dispens* or drugstore* or {drug w/ store*}} w/5 {administrat* or management* or system* or network*}} w/50 {{{drug or drugs or pharmaceutical* or medic* or medicament* or medication* or {therapeutic w/ {agent* or compound*}} or rx or rxs or prescription* or treatment* or remedy or remedies or dosage* or dose*}} w/10 {order* or request* or requisition*}} w/50 {formulary or formularies or pharmacopoeia} w/10 {record or records or file or files}; and DATE[< 1999-10-03]

You searched for: {{{pharmac* or druggist* or apothecari* or dispens* or drugstore* or {drug w/ store*}} w/5 {administrat* or management* or system* or network*}} w/50 {{{drug or drugs or pharmaceutical* or medic* or medicament* or medication* or {therapeutic w/ {agent* or compound*}} or rx or rxs or prescription* or treatment* or remedy or remedies or dosage* or dose*}} w/10 {order* or request* or requisition*}} w/50 {formulary or formularies or pharmacopoeia} and {label* or sticker* or tag or tags or tagg*}}; and DATE[< 1999-10-03]

3 of 3 DOCUMENTS

Health Data Management

March 1, 1999

The New Generation of Pharmacy Systems

BYLINE: Cross, MargaretAnn

SECTION: Pg. 70-72,74 ISSN: 1069-5699

LENGTH: 2639 words

HIGHLIGHT: New pharmacy systems provide added features and interfaces with other systems

ABSTRACT:

Many of today's pharmacy systems are being incorporated with more features and can interface with other systems. This new generation of pharmacy information systems can assist pharmacists in managing the large volume of data with which they have to contend. Aside from interfacing to other clinical information systems in order to create a complete picture of treatment, today's pharmacy systems help manage costs. Linking them to other automation tools within a department can also create efficiencies. Many of today's pharmacy systems are incorporated with rule-based computing capability, a type of artificial intelligence technology that monitors data, applying "if-then" statements to data being examined. These types of systems are able to send out alerts and are also able to match lab results to optimal antibiotics or help pharmacists and doctors identify the most inexpensive medications. Many of the systems also routinely house drug formulary data. Article cites health care organizations using modern pharmacy information systems.

Hospital pharmacists are demanding more from these applications. So the new versions have more features plus interfaces with other systems.

By MargaretAnn Cross

Contributing Editor

When pharmacists at Samaritan Health System in Phoenix dispense medication, they consider various factors about the patients receiving prescriptions. These factors include age, diagnosis and laboratory test results.

If a cardiac patient's blood test, for example, shows elevated potassium levels, a pharmacist may question use of the drug digoxin. Or if an elderly patient is delirious, a pharmacist may review the patient's medications to see if any medications are causing the problem.

Pharmacists at Samaritan's three hospitals aren't the only ones thinking about the patient, though. A pharmacy information system dubbed PharmNet, from Cerner Corp., Kansas City, Mo., uses artificial intelligence to continuously monitor medication orders. It compares orders against patient profiles and laboratory data and looks for problems based on rules pharmacists have programmed the system to consider. If something seems wrong with a prescription, the system prints out an alert in the pharmacy department.

"The system is extremely important because it is able to identify things that may affect drug therapy," says Lee Lemelson, system director of clinical systems at Samaritan.

The new generation of pharmacy information systems can help pharmacists manage the huge volume of data with which they have to contend, says Larry Vaucum, senior implementation specialist with First Consulting Group, Long Beach, Calif.

Interfaces are essential

Ideally, a pharmacy information system should be interfaced to other clinical information systems, such as laboratory or nursing case management applications, to create a complete picture of treatment. "Pharmacy systems have evolved and are able to view the whole patient," Vaucum says.

Today's sophisticated pharmacy systems help manage costs, the consultant points out. For example, they can review lab data and suggest the least-expensive antibiotic that has been shown to work on a particular infection.

And linking pharmacy information systems to other automation tools within the department, such as robots that dispense medications, also can create efficiencies (see story, page 72).

Pharmacy information systems, which for years have been able to check medication orders for conflicts with other drugs and patient allergies, are evolving, says Richard R. Rinke, information technology manager at the University of Michigan Health System, Ann Arbor.

During the last two years the academic medical center has been the alpha test site for two pharmacy systems from Medware Information Systems Inc., Melville, N.Y. "We're always looking to gain more clinical functionality," Rinke says.

The facility's latest upgrade was to Medware's WORx Pharmacy Information System, a client/server system installed in the medical center's main pharmacy and networked to five satellite pharmacies.

The system uses data from First DataBank, San Bruno, Calif., to conduct drug interaction, drug dose and drug allergy checking. The Medware system automates billing functions, maintains patients' drug profiles and produces labels. It also connects to the hospital's admission, discharge and transfer system through a Health Level Seven interface.

Health care organizations today assume pharmacy systems will support the basic functions of the department says Rodger Wilson, vice president and general manager of the pharmacy division at Medware. "It's like assuming your car will have an engine," he adds.

Tremendous improvement

But the latest systems' ability to handle these basic functions has improved tremendously, says James L. Manning, director of pharmacy at Great Plains Regional Medical Center, a 116-bed acute care facility in North Platte, Neb. The hospital last year replaced an aging mainframe pharmacy system with Medware's WORx system to support the activities of its four pharmacists and four pharmacy technicians.

The new system creates graphs of charges on a spreadsheet and is more flexible when setting fees, Manning says. "It also does a better job of checking allergies and other drug information. For example, it monitors dose ranges for different age groups," he explains.

"Infants, children, adults and geriatric patients all have different dose ranges. So if we enter a dosage that is out of the range for the age of a patient, the system alerts us. We didn't have that on our old system."

The client/server system also uses Microsoft's Windows technology, Manning says. "It's very easy to use," he adds. "There is very little typing, and we can use shortcuts to get through work screens quickly."

Although pharmacy information systems are improving, integrated delivery systems, hospitals and pharmacies are demanding even more from these systems, Mediware's Wilson says.

"There's a real need for these systems to provide a kind of clinical awareness that hasn't existed before," Wilson says. "For example, organizations are beginning to expect that these systems all have intelligent rules engines."

photo omitted

Artificial intelligence

Rules-based computing is a type of artificial intelligence technology that monitors data, applying "if, then" statements to data it's examining. A simple set of rules may say, for instance, that if a pharmacist enters a potassium supplement for a patient, then the system should look at the patient's lab results. If the lab results show that the patient's potassium level is high, then the system should alert the pharmacist, who may contact the physician to suggest discontinuing the supplement.

Rules can get very complex, though, says Jerry Blair, pharmacy enterprise marketing manager at Cerner. "They are a powerful tool," he says. "Instead of executing transactions, the system is executing knowledge."

The University of Michigan Health System is just beginning to test the rules-based engine in its new system. The organization plans to create an interface between the pharmacy system and its laboratory software, Rinke says. The interface will enable the pharmacy system to monitor the lab results of patients taking certain medications, Rinke says.

Today, pharmacists have to log onto the lab system to manually check results for each patient getting certain medications to make sure, for example, that their kidney functions are within safe ranges to administer the drugs, Rinke says. When the pharmacy system checks lab results automatically, it will save pharmacists' time as well as improve patient care, he explains.

Rules-based systems that send out alerts are reliable because they check every occurrence of certain factors and situations pharmacists deem important to monitor, Great Plains' Manning says. "If pharmacists don't get an alert, they know the blood level is in the therapeutic range, for example. They don't have to look at the lab results themselves, and that's a big time savings," he says.

Seeing results

Samaritan Health System recently studied the success of its alerting system, which electronically monitors lab and pharmacy data in an attempt to prevent patients from having adverse reactions to drugs.

At one of the health system's hospitals, 650-bed Good Samaritan Regional Medical Center, pharmacists set up 37 scenarios for the system to monitor.

During a six-month period, the pharmacy system sent more than 1,000 alerts of possible medication errors to pharmacists, who then determined whether to contact physicians.

More than half of the alerts resulted in a physician changing a drug order. However, in some of these cases, the physician already had taken the necessary action before being alerted.

"This type of system allows staff to be extremely proactive in preventing harm to patients due to changes in patient clinical status," Lemelson says. "Prior to having the system in place, many of these things would not be caught until the next day. With the system, clinicians can follow up on alerts immediately."

Some of today's pharmacy information systems can make suggestions on how best to care for patients. Samaritan's system's alerts, for example, include suggestions on how to change dosages or when to prescribe specific medications.

Identifying medications

Rules-based systems can even match lab results to optimal antibiotics or help pharmacists and physicians identify the most inexpensive medications, says First Consulting's Vacuum.

At Morton Plant Mease Health Care in Dunedin, Fla., the ability to program rules that monitor laboratory and pharmacy data play an important role, says Penny Mueller, pharmacy systems analyst. The three-hospital health system uses PharmNet from Cerner.

Pharmacy and laboratory staffs have collaborated to write alerts that cover antibiotics and positive cultures, for example. The alerts, which the health system hopes to implement within the next several months, will be printed out automatically in the pharmacy department.

The printouts will be generated when positive cultures have been detected and no antibiotics have been ordered, when antibiotics are ordered but no culture is on file, and when antibiotics are ordered for positive cultures that have a resistance to those drugs, Mueller says.

Looking for savings

In certain cases, the system already is set up to suggest less costly drugs when the pharmacist enters an order, Mueller says.

Many pharmacy information systems routinely house drug formulary information. This is important because the cost of medications varies greatly, often with little clinical difference between the effectiveness of the drugs. Computers can suggest which drugs would be the most cost-effective and clinically effective, Vaucum says.

An interface with a laboratory system is one of the most important links a pharmacy system needs. But pharmacy data is important to many clinical areas. Thus, it plays an important role in creating truly comprehensive computer-based patient records, experts say.

Setting up master online pharmacy records for patients can be a useful building block for electronic records, they say.

At Morton Plant Mease Health Care, a task force of pharmacists and nurses is working to create an electronic medication administration record through the pharmacy system.

Nurses now write medications on paper-based patient charts. One alternative the task force is considering is to have medication lists printed out from the pharmacy system each night and sent to nursing stations.

"It would be easier, more accurate and much more efficient," Mueller says. Eventually, the health system may consider having the pharmacy system accessible on computers at nursing stations, she adds.

Great Plains Regional Medical Center also is setting up a single medication profile for patients. Today, pharmacy and nursing departments each keep their own medication logs, and they usually are different, Manning says. The hospital plans to transmit data from the pharmacy system into the main hospital information system so that it will become the only medication record, he explains.

Great Plains is working to create an integrated information systems environment, of which pharmacy is an integral part, Manning says. By early next year, the hospital hopes to have physicians entering medication orders using computers, he says. The pharmacy system will share its information on drugs so physicians can locate and order the medications they need.

Systems integration

Samaritan Health System is implementing software from one vendor in hopes of easing the integration of systems. The health system uses Cerner products for pharmacy, lab, radiology, nursing and some scheduling functions.

"Lab staff can look up a patient's record to see what drugs they're on and find out if the drugs might interfere with the way the lab wants to process a sample," says Thomas A. Wunderlich, director of patient care systems at Samaritan.

Samaritan's nursing case management system also accesses pharmacy and other systems when a patient is admitted, Wunderlich says. If a patient is someone who is frequently hospitalized, the system searches the other systems for information. For instance, it checks on what class of medication the patient usually gets. Then it assembles a series of high-risk alerts for nurses, he adds.

"When nurses open up a record, they instantly have several bits of information that they previously would have made four phone calls to get--one call to pharmacy, one to lab, one to admitting and one to medical records," he says.

Pharmacy system fuels other efforts

Morton Plant Mease Health Care's pharmacy information system is like the center of a wheel, with spokes coming out in all directions, says Penny Mueller, pharmacy systems analyst at the Dunedin, Fla.-based integrated delivery system.

The organization's software, PharmNet from Cerner Corp., Kansas City, Mo., interfaces with several other computer systems, including the laboratory system and the main hospital information system. But it also has spokes within the pharmacy department. It fuels an electronic inventory control system and a robot that selects medications. The system also communicates with automated dispensing stations.

"Pharmacies are increasingly turning to automation--things like medication carts, robotics and more--to take care of the repetitive tasks of pharmacists," says Larry Vaucum, a senior implementation specialist for FirSt Consulting Group, Long Beach, Calif. Often, a pharmacy department's information system drives these other tools.

For example, Morton Plant has a centralized pharmacy operation and uses a robot from MCKessonHBOC Inc., San Francisco, to select medications to send out to its three hospitals, Mueller says. The robot selects medications using bar code technology and information it receives from the PharmNet system.

Once medication orders are typed into the information system, the system sends the robot data, including patient name, location, medical record number and medication profile. "Then, when it comes time for the robot to kick into action and pull all the scheduled medications for a particular hospital, it knows which ones to pull," Mueller says.

The information system also collects data from automated dispensing carts from Pyxis Corp., San Diego. The carts resemble banks' automated teller machines stocked with medications rather than money. They store medications that may be needed right away in patient areas.

"When someone goes to a Pyxis unit and pulls out a medication for a patient, that information goes directly across to the Cerner system and updates the patient's medication profile," Mueller says.

All of this data also goes through PharmNet's inventory module, which generates electronic purchase orders. "The PharmNet system is vital to pharmacy functioning," Mueller says.

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MedPartners' Extranet Survives

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HIGHLIGHT: Despite leaving physician practice management, MedPartners will continue implementing national extranet

ABSTRACT:

MedPartners Inc. announced in November 1998 that it would be abandoning its physician practice management in order to focus on its pharmacy benefit management and disease management units, which are more profitable. Despite this, the organization would maintain its extranet and even expand it to meet its needs. Another reason why it is maintained is that the organization plans to use it as a tool to attract physicians in continuing to do business with the company. Access to the extranet would be provided only to those who continue to do business with the company. Its Caremark pharmacy benefits management division will handle programs for employers and managed care organizations while Caremark therapeutic services units will focus on disease management, and monitoring treatment for patients with chronic diseases. The extranet would be used for employee communication and training and is planned to be used to automate the collection of survey data.

Despite its dramatic departure from physician practice management, MedPartners Inc. will continue to implement a national extranet.

By Tyler L. Chin

Associate Editor

Less than two months after it rolled out an extranet to communicate with affiliated clinicians via the Internet, MedPartners Inc. dropped a bombshell. In November, the company announced was abandoning its physician practice management business to focus on its more profitable pharmacy benefit management and disease management units.

But the Birmingham, Ala.-based company, which had been the nation's largest practice management firm, will retain and expand the extranet to meet the needs of its remaining Caremark business units.

The extranet will prove important to MedPartners' new effort to maintain a business relationship with physicians after its practice management unit is disbanded within the next year, says York Freund, vice president of integrated medical development at MedPartners.

Luring physicians

By continuing to offer the extranet as a value-added service to physicians until the practice management unit is sold or spun off, MedPartners is hoping that physicians will find the network so useful that they will continue to do business with the company, Freund says. For example, the company hopes physicians will buy Caremark's clinical treatment protocols and provide data to support clinical research.

The Caremark pharmacy benefits management division administers programs for employers and managed care organizations: When a pharmacist transmits a prescription to MedPartners, the PBM, among other things, makes sure the prescription is covered in the drug formulary, adjudicates the claim and makes sure the prescription won't react adversely with another medication the patient is already taking. The PBM also operates a large mail-order prescription business.

The Caremark therapeutic services unit focuses on disease management, monitoring treatment for patients with chronic diseases such as AIDS and multiple sclerosis. The unit employs nurses who administer intravenous and other medications at patients' homes or train patients to take the drugs themselves. The unit's customers include Medicare, managed care organizations and even some patients.

The two units will use the extranet for employee communication and training, Freund says. A staff nurse, for example, could use the network, known as MedExcellence, to access educational material for a patient or continuing medical education courses for herself.

In the coming months, MedPartners will continue to offer services, including the extranet, to its 11,000 affiliated physicians until the practice management business is sold, Freund says. After the unit is sold, however, only physicians who continue to do business with MedPartners' Caremark units will have access to the extranet.

Under its new business model, MedPartners will attempt to build new partnerships with physicians now working at company-managed clinics, Freund says. For example, MedPartners hopes to sign up these doctors as customers for Caremark's disease management programs. That means they could buy data, such as clinical protocols, from the company, Freund says. MedPartners may offer access to the data through the extranet, he adds.

To support its clinical research, MedPartners hopes to gain the participation of many physicians. And because MedPartners will sell outcomes analysis to health care organizations, it will need data from physicians for its outcomes database, Freund says.

The company has collected outcomes data from the practices it manages via surveys. It's considering using its extranet to automate the collection of this data.

What's an extranet?

Project organizers define the term extranet as a secure network that authorized users can access via the Internet. "The extranet uses the Internet's communications network, and sitting on top of that is a security architecture that keeps unauthorized users from getting beyond the top page of the Web site," says John Redmond, a vice president at Informatics Institute, Bethesda, Md., which MedPartners hired to create and maintain the extranet.

The project was born three years ago when MedPartners launched an intranet as a way to quickly disseminate clinical protocols and other information to its affiliated physicians. But some physicians complained that they were having trouble accessing the intranet, which could only be reached via PCs hooked up to a wide area network.

To give physicians' more options for accessing data--and make such access easier and simpler--MedPartners decided to make its data accessible via a Web site on the Internet: www.medexcellence.com.

Under this approach, clinicians affiliated with MedPartners can securely access clinical information and communicate with each other via the Internet from home as well as their offices. MedPartners' physicians, pharmacists and nurses now can access the extranet from any computer with a Web browser, a modem and a link to an Internet service provider, Freund says.

MedPartners executives are confident that firewalls, passwords and other security measures implemented by Informatics Institute protect the privacy and confidentiality of the company's proprietary data as well as the data physicians transmit.

Getting close to physicians

In addition to making it easier for clinicians--many of whom have PCs at home--to access data and communicate with each other, MedPartners is hoping that its MedExcellence extranet will enable it to build closer ties to physicians. By providing value-added services to physicians via the extranet, MedPartners is hoping that physicians will find the network valuable, thus encouraging them to do business with the restructured company.

The network, which was tested during a two-month period ending in September, is now available nationwide. As of early November, more than 200 physicians have signed on to the network prior to the corporate restructuring announcement.

As it moves forward with the extranet, MedPartners faces the same challenge of keeping physicians onboard as it would have faced had it retained its practice management business, Freund says. "If we provide value-added service and the information physicians want, they will come," he says. "If not, they won't."

Freund, for example, hopes that physicians will find it useful to receive information about new treatments, drugs and clinical trials via the extranet. Physicians also can use the extranet to access continuing medical education courses and medical articles from Medscape Inc., New York. And they can link to about 300 medical-related Web sites.

In October, MedPartners started rolling out e-mail discussion groups for physicians, organized by specialties. Email discussion groups for nurses and pharmacists are in the works. By this month, MedPartners expected to offer online continuing medical education courses for nurses and pharmacists via its extranet.

Physicians also can use the extranet to download and print educational information about medications for their patients. And MedPartners is establishing extranet links to pharmaceutical companies, enabling physicians to directly communicate and receive information from those companies through e-mail.

When physicians log on to the MedExcellence Web site for the first time, they are asked to register before they can access any information. After they enter their last name and Social Security number, that information is automatically matched against data already stored in a security database. If the information matches what's in the database, then users are allowed to register on the Web site.

A registration form appears on users' computer screens, and they then are asked to enter such information as their full name and address and select their own user ID and password. The next time they log on to the site, they merely enter their user ID and password to gain access to the information stored on a Web server behind a firewall, says Redmond, Informatics Institute's vice president.

Sending cookies

The Web server, which is housed at the Informatics Institute's headquarters in Bethesda, transmits a security "cookie" to the user's PC, he says. A cookie is a file that is deposited in a user's computer from a Web site, typically for the purpose of identifying a user's preferences.

As the user downloads a page on the MedExcellence Web site, the server verifies that that user has a valid cookie. The cookie is "refreshed" every 12 minutes as long as the user views data on the MedExcellence Web server. If the user goes to another Web site from the MedExcellence site, he is required to re-enter his user ID and password to return to the extranet, Redmond says.

MedPartners also is using encryption as a security measure, but only to protect the user's Social Security number during the registration process. The company may expand its use of encryption software later, but no decision has been made, Freund says.

So far, MedPartners has spent tens of thousands of dollars to implement its extranet. MedPartners is providing its information to clinicians free of charge. Clinicians must, however, pay for their own home hardware and Internet access fees, he says.

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3 of 3 DOCUMENTS

Health System Pharmacies

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Athens Software, Inc.;

Pharm-Filer (R) -- For hospitals with less than 400 beds

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